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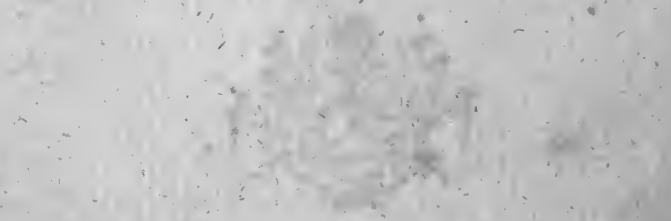
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A
CATALOGUE
OF THE
Royal and Noble Authors
OF
ENGLAND,
With LISTS of their WORKS.

*Dove, diavolo! Messer Ludovico, avete pigliato tante
coglionerie?* CARD. D'ESTE TO ARIOSTO.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

The SECOND EDITION, corrected and enlarged.

V O L. II.



L O N D O N:
Printed for R. and J. DODSLEY in Pallmall;
and J. GRAHAM in the Strand.

MDCCCLIX.

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NOBLE AUTHORS.

GEORGE MONCKE,

DUKE of ALBERMARLE.

THIS memorable Man, who raised himself by his personal merit within reach of a crown, which He had the prudence or the virtue to wave, whose being able to place it on the head of the Heir is imputed to astonishing art or secrecy, when in reality He only furnished a hand to the heart of a nation; and who after the greatest services that a subject could perform, either wanted the sense, or had the sense to distinguish himself no farther; [for perhaps he was singularly fortunate in always embracing the moment of propriety] This Man was an author; a

light in which he is by no means known, and yet in which He did not want merit. After his death was published by authority a treatise in his own profession, which He composed while a prisoner in the tower : It is called

“ Observations upon military and political
 “ affairs, written by the most honourable George
 “ Duke of Albermarle, &c.” A small folio,
 Lond. 1671. Besides a dedication to Charles
 the Second, signed John Heath, the editor;
 it contains thirty chapters of martial rules in-
 terpersed with political observations, and is in
 reality a kind of military grammar. Of the
 science I am no judge : The remarks are short,
 sensible and pointed. Armour was not yet in
 disuse : He tells *his young galants* †, “ That men
 “ wear not arms because they are afraid of
 “ danger, but because they would not fear it.”
 I mention this to show his manner. He gives an
 odd reason for the use of pikes, preferable to
 swords ; “ That if you arm your men with the
 “ latter, half the swords amongst the common

† p. 23.

“ men

“ men will on the first march be broken with
“ cutting boughs †.”

We have besides

“ The speech of General Moncke in the
“ House of Commons concerning the settling
“ the conduct of the armies of the three nations
“ for the safety thereof || .”

“ Speech and declaration of his Excellency
“ the Lord General Moncke, delivered at White-
“ hall, February 21, 1659, to the Members of
“ Parliament at their meeting, before the re-ad-
“ mission of the formerly seclused Members § .”

“ Letter to Gervase Pigot † .”

“ Letters written by General Moncke relating
“ to the Restoration † .” Lond. 1714-15.

† p. 27.

|| *Vide Buckingham's works, vol. 1. p. 344.*

§ *Somers's traëts, third coll. vol. 2. p. 155.*

† *Peck's Desid. curi. vol. 1. lib. 6. p. 26.*

‡ *Harl. Catal. vol. 4. p. 585.*

CHARLES STANLEY,

EARL of DERBY,

A Peer of whom extremely little is known. His Father lost his head, and he his liberty for Charles the Second. The grateful King rewarded the Son with the Lord-Lieutenancies of two Counties. He has written a piece of controverfy, the title of which is,

“ The Protestant religion is a fure foundation
 “ of a true Christian and a good subject, a great
 “ friend to human fociety, and a grand promo-
 “ ter of all virtues, both christian and moral.
 “ By Charles Earl of Derby, Lord of Man and
 “ the ifles.” Lond. 1671, the second edition ;
 a very thin quarto.

This

This piece contains a dedication “ To all
“ Supreme Powers, by what titles soever dig-
“ nified or distinguished, *i. e.* to Emperors,
“ Kings, Sovereign Princes, Republics, &c.”
An Epistle to the reader ; another longer on the
second edition ; and the work itself, which is a
Dialogue between Orthodox, a royalist, and
Cacodæmon, one popishly affected. His Lord-
ship is warm against the Church of Rome, their
Casuists, and the Jesuits ; and seems well read
in the fathers and in polemic divinity, from
both which his style has adopted much acri-
mony. He died in 1672. His Father, as has
been said, was the brave James Earl of Derby ;
his Mother, the Heroine who defended Latham-
house, Grand-daughter of the Great Prince
of Orange : A compound of Protestant He-
roism that evaporated in controversy.

EDWARD MONTAGU,

EARL of SANDWICH;

A Well known character in our history, and one of the most beautiful in any history. He shone from the age of nineteen, and united the qualifications of General, Admiral and Statesman. All parties at a time when there was nothing but parties, have agreed that his virtues were equal to his valour and abilities. His few blemishes are not mentioned here, but as a proof that this elogium is not a phantom of the imagination. His advising the Dutch war was a fatal error to himself, and might have been so to his country and to the liberty of Europe. His persuading Cromwell to take the Crown was an unaccountable infatuation, especially as his Lordship was so zealous afterwards for the Restoration. It seems he had a fond and inexplicable passion for Royalty, though

Hc.

He had early acted against Charles the First. The Earl admired Cromwell; yet could He imagine that in any light a diadem would raise the Protector's character? Or how could a Man who thought Cromwell deserved a Crown, think that Charles the Second deserved one? If his Lordship supposed English minds so framed to Monarchy that they must recoil to it, was Cromwell a Man to be tender of a Constitution, which Charles the First had handled too roughly? * The Earl's zeal for restoring Charles

** It is often urged with great emphasis, that when a nation has been accustomed for ages to some particular form of government, it will [though that form of government may be changed for a time] always revert to it. No argument seems to me to have less solidity; for unless the climate, the air, and the soil of a country can imbibe habits of government or infuse them, no Country can in reality have been accustomed to any sort of government but during the lives of it's actual inhabitants. Were Men, born late in the reign of Charles the First, bred to entertain irradicable prejudices in favour of royalty? It is supposed that no country is so naturally propense to liberty, as England.--- Is it naturally propense to Monarchy too?---Is Monarchy the natural vehicle of liberty?*

the Second could not flow from any principle of hereditary right, for He had contributed to dethrone the Father, and had offered the Son's crown to the Usurper. Lord Sandwich was sacrificed by another Man having as weak a partiality for royal blood: His Vice-Admiral, Sir Joseph Jordan, thought the Duke of York's life better worth preserving, and abandoned the Earl to the Dutch fireships!

It is remarkable that Admiral Montagu was the last Commoner who was honoured with the Garter, except one Man, to whose virtues and merit may some impartial pen do as much justice, as I have satisfaction in rendering to this great Person!

We have of his Lordship's writing,

“ A letter to Secretary Thurloe †.”

“ Several letters during his embassy to Spain;” published with Arlington's letters. A great

† *Vide Thurloe's state-papers, vol. 1. p. 726.*

Character of these dispatches is given in the lives of the Admirals †.

“ Original Letters and negotiations of Sir
 “ Richard Fanshaw, the Earl of Sandwich, the
 “ Earl of Sunderland, and Sir William Go-
 “ dolphin, wherein divers matters between the
 “ three Crowns of England, Spain and Portu-
 “ gal, from the year 1663, to 1678, are set in
 “ a clear light.” Two vols. Octavo.

And a singular translation, called,

“ The art of metals, in which is declared
 “ the manner of their generation, and the con-
 “ comitants of them. In two books. Written
 “ in Spanish by Alvaro Alonzo Barba, M. A.
 “ curate of St. Bernard’s parish in the imperial
 “ city of Potosi in the kingdom of Peru in the
 “ West Indies, in the year 1640. Translated
 “ in the year 1669, by the right honourable
 “ Edward Earl of Sandwich.” Lond. 1674.
 a small octavo. A short preface of the Editor

† *vol. 2. p. 402.*

says,

says, “ The original was regarded in Spain and
 “ the West-Indies as an inestimable jewel, but
 “ that falling into the Earl’s hands, he enriched
 “ our language with it, *being content that all our*
 “ *Lord the King’s people should be philosophers.*”

JOHN POWLETT,

MARQ^s. of WINCHESTER,

GRANDSON of the Marquis mentioned
 above; an imitator of the Earl of Mon-
 mouth, whom I may call *the Translator*; like
 the preceding Lord, a prodigious sufferer for
 the royal cause, and not more bountifully re-
 warded. Indeed one does not know how to
 believe what our histories record, that his house
 at Basing, which He defended for two years
 together, and which the Parliamentarians burned
 in revenge, contained money, jewels and furni-
 ture, to the value of two hundred thousand
 pounds. Of what was composed the bed valued

at

at fourteen thousand pounds? In every window the Marquis wrote with a diamond, *aimez Loyauté*. His epitaph was the composition of Dryden.

His Lordship translated from French into English

“The gallery of heroic Women.” Lond. 1652. Howell wrote a sonnet in praise of this work †.

“Talon’s holy history.” Lond. 1653. qu°.

And other books, which, says Antony Wood, I have not yet seen*.

† *V. his letters book 4. lett. 49.*

* *vol. 2. 525.*

WILLIAM CAVENDISH,
DUKE of NEWCASTLE;

A Man extremely known from the course of life into which he was forced, and who would soon have been forgotten in the walk of fame which he chose for himself. Yet as an author He is familiar to those who scarce know any other author-----from his book of horsemanship. Though *amorous in poetry and music*, as my Lord Clarendon says *, he was fitter to break Pegasus for a manage, that to mount him on the steeps of Parnassus. Of all the riders of that steed perhaps there have not been a more fantastick couple than his Grace and his faithful Duchess, who was never off her pillion. One of the noble Historian's finest portraits is of this Duke: The Duchess has left another;

* *vol. 2. p. 507.*

more diffuse indeed, but not less entertaining. It is equally amusing to hear her sometimes compare her Lord to Julius Cæsar, and oftener to acquaint you with such anecdotes, as in what sort of coach he went to Amsterdam. The touches on her own character are inimitable; She says †, “ That it pleased God to command
 “ his servant Nature to *indue* her with a poetical
 “ and philosophical genius even from her birth,
 “ for She did write some books even in that kind
 “ before She was twelve years of age.” But though She had written philosophy, it seems She had read none, for at near forty She informs us that she applied to the reading of philosophic authors——“ In order to learn the terms of
 “ art ‡.” But what gives one the best idea of her unbounded passion for scribbling, was her seldom revising the copies of her works, *lest it should disturb her following conceptions.* What a picture of foolish nobility was this stately poetic couple, retired to their own little domain, and intoxicating one another with circumstantial flat-

† *Dedication.*

‡ *ibid.*

tery on what was of consequence to no mortal but themselves! In that repository of curious portraits at Welbeck is a whole length of the Duchefs in a theatric habit, which Tradition says She generally wore. Besides Lord' Clarendon's description, and his own Duchefs's life of this Nobleman, there is a full account of him in the Biographia Britannica ||, where the ample encomiums would endure some abatement. He seems to have been a man in whose Character Ridicule would find more materials than Satire.

He published

“ La methode nouvelle de dresser les chevaux ;
 “ avec figures ; or the new method of manag-
 “ ing horses ; with cuts.” Antwerp, 1658. fol.
 This was first written in English, and translated
 into French by a Walloon.

“ A new method and extraordinary invention
 “ to dress horses, and work them according to

|| p. 1214.

“ nature

“ nature by the subtlety of art.” Lond. 1667. folio. This second piece, as the Duke informs his reader, “ is neither a translation of the first, “ nor an absolute necessary addition to it; and “ may be of use without the other, as the other “ hath been hitherto, and still is, without this. “ But both together will questionless do best.” A noble edition of this work has been printed of late years in this kingdom.

“ The Exile, a Comedy § .”

“ The Country Captain, a Comedy;” written during his banishment, and printed at Antwerp, 1649: Afterwards presented by his Majesty’s servants at Black-fryars, and very much commended by Mr. Leigh.

“ Variety, a Comedy;” presented by his Majesty’s servants at Black-fryars: First printed in 1649, and generally bound with the Country Captain. It was also highly commended in a copy of verses by Mr. Alexander Brome.

§ *Vide Theatr. records, p. 57.*

“The Humorous Lovers, a Comedy; acted by his Royal Highness’s servants. Lond. 1677. qu°. This was received with great applause, and esteemed one of the best plays at that time.

“The triumphant Widow, or the medley of “Humours, a Comedy;” acted by his Royal Highness’s servants. Lond. 1677. qu°. This piece pleased Mr. Shadwell so much that He transcribed part of it into his Bury-fair, one of the most successful plays of that Laureate. His Biographer says, “That his grace wrote in the “manner of Ben Johnson, and is allowed by “the best judges not to have been inferior to his “master.” I cannot think these panegyrics very advantageous: What compositions, that imitated Johnson’s pedantry, and mixed well with Shadwell’s poverty! Johnson, Shadwell, and Sir William Davenant, were all patronized by the Duke.

His poems are scattered among those of his Duchefs, in whose plays too he wrote many scenes.

One does not know whether to admire the philosophy or smile at the triflingness of this and the last-mentioned Peer, who after sacrificing such fortunes || for their Master, and during such calamities of their country, could accommodate their minds to the utmost idlenesses of literature.

EDWARD HYDE

EARL of CLARENDON,

FOR his comprehensive knowledge of Mankind styled *, *The Chancellor of human Nature*. His Character at this distance of time

|| *It is computed by the Duchess of Newcastle, that the loss sustained by the Duke from the civil wars, rather surpassed than fell short of £.733,579. Vide the life.*

* *Vide critical and philosophical Inquiry into the causes of prodigies and miracles as related by historians, quoted in Gen. Dict. vol. 6. p. 341.*

may, ought to be impartially considered. His designing or blinded cotemporaries heaped the most unjust abuse upon him: The subsequent age, when the partizans of prerogative were at least the loudest, if not the most numerous, smit with a work that deified their Martyr, have been unbounded in their encomiums. We shall steer a middle course, and separate his great virtues, which have *not* been the foundation of his fame, from his faults as an Historian, the real sources of it.

Of all modern virtues Patriotism has stood the Test the worst. The great Strafford with the eloquence of Tully and the heroism of Epaminondas, had none of the steadiness of the latter. Hampden, less stained, cannot but be suspected of covering ambitious thoughts with the mantle of popular virtue.—In the partition of employments on a treaty with the King, his *contenting* himself with asking the post of Governor to the prince seems to me to have had at least as deep a tincture of self-interestedness, as my Lord Strafford had, who strode at once from Demagogue to Prime-minister. Sir Edward

Hyde, who opposed an arbitrary court, and embraced the party of an afflicted one, must be allowed to have acted conscientiously. A better proof was his behaviour on the Restoration, when the torrent of an infatuated Nation entreated the King and his Minister to be absolute. Had Clarendon sought nothing but power, his power had never ceased. A corrupted court and a blinded populace were less the causes of the Chancellor's fall, than an ungrateful King, who could not pardon his Lordship's having refused to accept for him the slavery of his country. In this light my Lord Clarendon was more *the Chancellor of human Nature*, than from his knowledge of it. Like Justice itself he held the balance between the necessary power of the supreme Magistrate and the interests of the People. This never-dying obligation his contemporaries were taught to overlook and to clamour against, till they removed the only Man, who, if he could, would have corrected his Master's evil government. One reads with indignation that buffooneries too low and insipid for Bartholomew-fair were practised in a court called *polite*, to make a silly man of wit laugh

himself into disgracing the only honest Minister he had. Buckingham, Shaftesbury, Lauderdale, Arlington, and such abominable Men were the exchange which the nation made for my Lord Clarendon! It should not be forgot that Sir Edward Seymour carried up the charge against him, and that the Earl of Bristol had before attempted his ruin, by accusing him of being at once an enemy and a friend to the Papists. His Son-in-law † did not think him the latter, or he would have interposed more warmly in his behalf.

These I have mentioned, and almost every virtue of a Minister make his Character venerable. As an historian He seems more exceptionable. His majesty and eloquence, his power of painting characters, his knowledge of his subject, rank him in the first class of writers—yet he has both great and little faults. Of the latter, his stories of ghosts and omens are not to be defended by supposing He did not believe

† *The Duke of York.*

them himself: There can be no other reason for inserting them, nor is there any medium between believing and laughing at them. Perhaps even his favorite character of Lord Falkland takes too considerable a share in the history: One loves indeed the heart that believed till He made his friend the Hero of his Epic. His capital fault is, his whole work being a laboured justification of King Charles. No Man ever delivered so much truth with so little sincerity. If He relates faults, some palliating epithet always slides in; and He has the art of breaking his darkest shades with gleams of light that take off all impression of horror——One may pronounce on my Lord Clarendon in his double capacity of Statesman and Historian, that He acted for liberty, but wrote for prerogative.

There have been published of his Lordship's writing

“ Many Letters to promote the Restoration || .”

|| *Printed in vitâ Johannis Barwick. Vide Gen. Diç. vol. 6. p. 336; and Biogr. Britan. vol. 4. p. 2332.*

“ Several Speeches in Parliament during his
 “ Chancellorship, from the Restoration to
 “ 1667;” at least ten of them.

“ A full answer to an infamous and traitorous
 “ pamphlet, intituled, a declaration of the
 “ Commons of England in Parliament assembled,
 “ expressing the grounds and reasons of passing
 “ their late resolutions touching no farther ad-
 “ dress or application to be made to the King.”
 Lond. 1648. qu°.

“ The difference and disparity between the
 “ estates and conditions of George Duke of
 “ Buckingham and Robert Earl of Essex.
 “ Printed in the Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.” Lond.
 1672. octavo. It is a kind of answer to Sir
 Henry Wotton’s parallel of those two favorites,
 and though written when Mr. Hyde was very
 young, is much preferable to the affected author
 it answers.

“ Animadversions on a book called, Fanati-
 “ cism fanatically imputed to the Catholic
 “ Church

“ Church by Dr. Stillingfleet, and the imputa-
 “ tion refuted and retorted by J. C. By a per-
 “ son of honour.” Lond. 1674. octavo. Twice
 printed that year.

“ A Letter to the Duke of York, and ano-
 “ ther to his daughter the Duchefs, on her em-
 “ bracing the Roman Catholic religion.”

“ A brief view and survey of the dangerous
 “ and pernicious errors to the Church and State,
 “ in Mr. Hobbes’s book intituled, Leviathan.”
 Oxf. 1676. qu°. The Dedication to the King
 is dated at Moulins, May 10, 1673.

“ A collection of several tracts of the right
 “ Honourable Edward Earl of Clarendon &c.
 “ published from his Lordship’s original manu-
 “ scripts. Lond. 1727. Fol.”

He made likewise alterations and additions
 to a book intituled,

“ A Collection of the orders heretofore used
 “ in Chancery.” Lond. 1661. octavo. His

Lordship was assisted in this work by Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Master of the Rolls.

“History of the Rebellion and civil wars in Ireland,” printed at London in octavo, 1726.

“History of the Rebellion.” The first volume was printed at Oxford in folio, 1702; the second in 1703; the third in 1704. It has been several times re-printed since in six volumes octavo. A French translation was printed at the Hague in 1704, and 1709, twelves *.

His Lordship left besides in manuscript a second part of his History; a performance long detained from, though eagerly desired by, and at last bequeathed to the Public by his Lordship’s

** In the defence of the authenticity of Lord Clarendon’s history published in Hooker’s weekly miscellany, Laurence Hyde Earl of Rochester is from several circumstantial proofs asserted to be author of the preface to his Father’s History, tho’ it is generally attributed to Atterbury, Aldridge, and Smaldridge.*

amiable Descendent and Heir of his Integrity,
the late Lord Hyde and Cornbury †.

GEORGE DIGBY,
EARL of BRISTOL;

A Singular Person, whose life was one contradiction. He wrote against Popery and embraced it; He was a zealous opposer of the Court, and a sacrifice for it: Was conscientiously converted in the midst of his prosecution of Lord Strafford, and was most unconscientiously a Prosecutor of Lord Clarendon. With great parts, He always hurt himself and his

† *It is not of consequence enough to form a separate article, and therefore I shall only mention here, that Henry Earl of Clarendon, eldest Son of the Chancellor, drew up an account of the monuments in the Cathedral at Winchester in 1683, which was continued, and was printed with the history of that Church by Samuel Gale, 1715.*

friends ;

friends; with romantic bravery, He was always an unsuccessful Commander. He spoke for the Test-act though a Roman Catholic; and addicted himself to Astrology on the birth-day of true Philosophy.

We have of his writing

“ Letters between the Lord George Digby, and Sir Kenelm Digby, Knight, concerning Religion,” Lond. 1651. This was a controversy on Popery, in which Lord Digby shews that the Roman Catholic religion has no foundation on tradition, or on the authority of the Fathers, &c. Sir Kenelm was not only a Papist, but an Occult Philosopher: If Lord Digby had happened to laugh at that nonsense too, He would probably have died in search of the Grand Elixir.

“ Several Speeches *.”

* *A. Wood, vol. 2. p. 579*

“ Several

“ Several Letters †.”

“ A Letter to Charles the Second, on being
“ banished from his presence ‡.”

“ Elvira, or the worst not always true; a
“ Comedy.” For this he was brought into Sir
John Suckling’s Session of Poets.

“ Excepta è diversis operibus Patrum Lati-
“ norum. M S. ||”

“ The three first books of Cassandra ;” trans-
lated from the French, 8vo.

He is said to be author of

“ A true and impartial relation of the battle
“ between his Majesty’s army and that of the
“ Rebels near Ailesbury, Bucks, September 20,
“ 1643.”

And I find under his name, though probably
not of his writing, the following piece,

† *ibid.*

‡ *Collection of letters, vol. 2. p. 51.*

|| *Wood, ib.*

“ Lord

“ Lord Digby’s *arcana aulica*, or Walsingham’s manual of prudential maxims for the Statesman and the Courtier, 1655 §.”

DENZIL LORD HOLLES:

A Character very unlike the Earl of Bristol’s; the one embraced a party with levity, and pursued it with passion; the other took his part on reflection, and yet could wave it, though his passions were concerned. The Courage of Digby blazed by choice; that of Holles * burned by necessity. Through their life, the former acted from the impulse of great parts; the latter

§ *Harl. Catal. vol. 2. p. 755.*

* *A remarkable instance of his Spirit was his challenging General Ireton, who pleading “ That his Conscience would not permit him to fight a “ duel,” Holles, pulled him by the Nose, telling him, “ That if his Conscience would not let him “ give redress, it ought to prevent him from offering Injuries.”*

of common sense; and in both the event was what in those cases it generally is, Digby was unfortunate and admired; Holles was successful and less renowned.

On a strict disquisition into the conduct of the latter, He seems to have been a Patriot both by principle and behaviour, and to have thoroughly understood the state of his country, and it's relations with Europe, it's dangers from royal power, from usurpation, from anarchy, from popery, from the increase of the French empire: On every crisis I have mentioned He acted an honest and uniform part. He early opposed the enormous exertion of the Prerogative by Charles the First and his Ministers, carrying up the impeachment against Laud, suffering a severe imprisonment for his free spirit, and being marked by the King in that wild attempt of accusing the five Members. Yet He seems to have been one of the first alarmed at the designs of those who proposed to chastise as well as to correct; and who meant to retain the power as well as the office of punishment. At the Treaty at Oxford,

where

where He was one of the Commissioners from the Parliament, He ventured, in hopes of healing the distractions, to advise the King what to answer, an employment that clashed a little with his trust, and in which his sagacity did not shine, for though the King followed his advice, it had no effect. However, the intention seemed upright; and his so easily forgetting the personal injuries He had received, reflects great honour on his memory. He refused to act in the prosecution of Lord Strafford, who was his Brother-in-law, and against the Bishops; yet He was esteemed the Head of the Presbyterian party; and in the isle of Wight advised his Majesty to give up Episcopacy. The defects of his character seem to have been, that his principles were † aristocratic, [demonstrated by all experience to be the most tyrannous species

† *It has been objected to me, that Lord Holles's writings seem to argue for Democracy; but it is certain that the tenor of his conduct and of his memoirs was to oppose and revile the low-born and popular Leaders, as soon as they had deprived his Lordship and his Associates of their ascendant in the*

of government, and never imbibed but by proud and self-interested men] that his opposition to the Army was too much founded on a personal enmity to Cromwell; and that He sat on the trials of the Regicides, who at worst but chastised the faults which his Lordship had pointed out. Lord Holles acted zealously for the Restoration, and while the dawn of the King's reign was unclouded, accepted employments and embassies from the Crown, consistent with his honour and duty to his Country. As soon as the Catholic rudder was uncovered, He again reverted to patriot opposition. When Sir William Temple's Privy-council was established, Lord Holles, though eighty two, yet never thinking himself past serving his country, accepted a place in it; but died soon after.

While He was an Exile in France, he wrote

Common-wealth. It is in vain for a man to pretend to democratic principles, who prefers Monarchy to the constant, natural and necessary consequences of a Democracy.

“ Me-

“Memoirs of Denzil Lord Holles, Baron
 “of Isfield in Suffex, from the year 1641 to
 “1648.” Published in 1699. They are little
 more than the apology for his own conduct, and
 a virulent satire on his Adversaries. The extra-
 ordinary wording of the Dedication takes off all
 hopes of impartiality: It is addressed “To the
 “unparalleled couple, Mr. Oliver St. John,
 “his Majesty’s Sollicitor-general, and Mr.
 “Oliver Cromwell, the Parliament’s Lieute-
 “nant-general, the two grand Designers of
 “the ruin of three Kingdoms.” Much temper
 was not to be expected from an exile in a re-
 ligious and civil war: From the extreme good
 sense of his Lordship’s speeches and letters, one
 should not have expected that weak attempt to
 blast Cromwell for a Coward. How a Judica-
 tory in the *Temple of Fame* would laugh at such
 Witnesses † as a Major-general Crawford, and
 a Colonel Dalbier! Cæsar and Cromwell are
 not amenable to a commission of oyer and
 terminer.

† *Two obscure men whom Lord Holles quotes to
 prove instances of Cromwell’s want of spirit.*

There

There are published besides

“ Two Letters to the Earl of Strafford || ;”
published among the Strafford-papers.

“ A Speech in behalf of Sir Randal Crew §,”
who had been Chief-justice of the King’s bench,
but was removed for delivering his opinion
against Loan-money.

“ Another *,” very good.

“ Speech in Parliament, January 31, 1642,
“ upon the poor tradesmen’s petition †.”

“ Speech at the Lords bar, January 31, 1642.
“ upon the impeachment of the Earls of Nor-

|| *Vide that Collection, and Collins’s historical
account of the families of Cavendish, Holles, &c.
p. 100.*

§ *Printed in the diurnal Occurrences, p. 261;
and in Collins, p. 111.*

* *ibid.*

† *Catalogue of the middle Temple library, p. 492.*

“ thampton, Devonshire, Monmouth, &c †.”

“ Speech in the Guildhall || .”

“ His Speech as Chairman of the Committee
“ on the Restoration § .”

“ A fine Letter to Monsieur Van Benning-
“ hen, [who had been Embassador in England
“ from Holland] to promote an union against
“ France * .”

“ A Letter from Paris to Sir William Morrice,
“ Secretary of State † .”

“ His Remains,” being a second letter to a
friend concerning the Judicature of the Bishops
in Parliament, 1682 † .

‡ *ib.* p. 491.

|| *ib.* p. 493.

§ *Commons's Journal*, vol. 10. p. 49.

* *Printed originally in quarto, and in Collins
ubi supra.* p. 152.

† *ib.* p. 159.

‡ *Biogr.* vol. 4. p. 2651.

“ Grand Question concerning the Judicature
“ of the House of Peers stated || .”

“ A pamphlet,” in vindication of some French gentlemen falsely accused of a robbery § .

DUDLEY LORD NORTH,

SON of the Lord North before-mentioned, was made a Knight of the Bath in 1616, at the Creation of Charles Prince of Wales, and sat in many Parliaments, till secluded by the prevailing party in that which condemned the King. From that period Lord North lived privately in the country, and as the Biographer* of the Family informs us, towards the latter

|| *I have met with this title nowhere but in the Harl. Catal. vol. 4. p. 771.*

§ *Biogr. vol. 4. p. 2649.*

* *Vide Roger North's life of Lord Keeper Guildford, in the preface.*

end of his life, entertained himself with justice-busines, books, and (as a very numerous issue required) œconomy, on which subject, besides the ensuing pieces, he wrote a little tract, called

“ Observations and advices œconomical. 12mo.”

“ Passages relating to the long Parliament,” with an apologetic, or rather recantation-preface. He had it seems at first been active against the King.

“ History of the life of the Lord Edward North, the first Baron of the Family.” Addressed to his eldest Son. Written sensibly and in a very good style, yet in vain attempting to give a favorable impression of his Ancestor, who appears to have been a very time-serving person : Though Chancellor of the augmentation-office on the suppression of Convents, and though He had married his Son to the Duke of Northumberland’s Daughter-in-law, he was immediately in favour with Queen Mary, and made a Baron by Her !

“ Essays

“ Effays † .” Printed in 1682. The subjects are, “ I. Light in the way to Paradife. II. Of Truth. III. Of Goodness. IV. Of Eternity. V. Of original Sin.”

JAMES TOUCHET,
 EARL of CASTLEHAVEN
 AND
 BARON AUDLEY.

IF this Lord, who led a very martial life, had not taken the pains to record his own actions, (which however he has done with great frankness and ingenuity) we should know little of his story, our historians scarce mentioning him ; and even our writers of anecdotes as Burnet, or of tales and circumstances as Roger

† *Collins's peerage, vol. 4. p. 260. last edit.*

North, not giving any account of a court-quarrel occasioned by his Lordship's Memoirs. Antony Wood alone has preserved this event, but has not made it intelligible. The Earl was a Catholic; far from a bigotted one, having stiffly opposed the Pope's Nuntio in Ireland †, and treating the Monks with very little ceremony when He found them dabling in sedition ‡. He himself had been a Commander in the Irish rebellion for the confederate Catholics, but afterwards made all the amends He could to the King's cause, serving under the Marquisses of Ormond and Clanrickarde. A little before the ruin of the latter, Lord Castlehaven was dispatched by Him to the young King at Paris, whose service when he found desperate, He engaged with the great Prince of Condè then in rebellion; attended that Hero in most of his celebrated actions; returned to England on the Restoration; entered into the Spanish service in Flanders, was witness to the unsuccessful

† *Vide his memoi: s, p. 121.*

‡ *ib. p. 142.*

dawn of King William's glory; and died in 1684. He wrote

“ The Earl of Castlehaven's review, or his memoirs of his engagement and carriage in the Irish wars.” Enlarged and corrected with an appendix and postscript. Lond. 1684. This I suppose was the second edition. The Earl had been much censured for his share in the Irish rebellion, and wrote those memoirs to explain his conduct rather than to excuse it, for he freely confesses his faults, and imputes them to provocations from the government of that kingdom, to whose rashness and cruelty conjointly with the votes and resolutions of the English parliament, He ascribes the massacre. There are no dates, little method, and less style in these memoirs; defects atoned in some measure by a martial honesty. Soon after their publication the Earl of Anglesey, Lord privy-seal, wrote to ask a copy. Lord Castlehaven sent him one, but denying the work as his. Anglesey, who had been a commissioner in Ireland for the Parliament, thinking himself affected by this nar-

rative, published Castlehaven's letter, with observations and reflections very abusive on the Duke of Ormond, which occasioned, first a printed controversy, and then a trial before the privy-council; the event of which was, that Anglesey's first letter was voted a scandalous libel, and himself removed from the custody of the privy-seal; and that the Earl of Castlehaven's memoirs, on which he was several times examined, and which He owned, were declared a scandalous libel on the government: A censure that seems very little founded: There is not a word that can authorize that sentence from the council of Charles the Second, but the Imputation on the Lords-justices of Charles the First; for I suppose the privy-council did not pique themselves on vindicating the honour of the Republican Parliament! Bishop Morely wrote "a true
 " account of the whole proceedings betwixt
 " James Duke of Ormond, and Arthur Earl
 " of Anglesey †." folio. More of this affair will be found in the article of Anglesey.

† *Wood, vol. 2. p. 774.*

HENRY PIERPOINT,
MARQ^s. of DORCHESTER,

APPEARED but little in the character of an author, though he seems to have had as great foundation for being so, as any on the list. He * studied ten or twelve hours a day for many years; was admitted a Bencher of Gray's-Inn for his knowledge of the law, and Fellow of the College of Physicians for his proficiencie in medicine and anatomy.

He published

“ A Speech, spoken in the House of Lords
“ concerning the right of Bishops to sit in Par-
“ liament, May 21, 1641.”

“ Another concerning the lawfulness and
“ conveniency of their intermeddling in tempo-
“ ral affairs, May 24, 1641.”

* *Wood's Fasti*, vol. 2. p. 22.

“ Speech

“ Speech to the trained bands of Nottinghamshire at Newark, July 13, 1641.”

“ Letter to John Lord Roos, February 25, 1659.” This Lord was Son-in-law of the Marquis, and was then prosecuting a divorce from his Wife for adultery. Wood says, that this Lord Roos, [afterwards Duke of Rutland] assisted by Samuel Butler, returned a buffoon answer, to which the Marquis replied with another paper intituled

“ The reasons why the Marquis of Dorchester printed this letter, together with his answer to a printed paper called a true and perfect copy of the Lord Roos his answer to the Marquis of Dorchester’s letter.

Wood adds, “ He, the said Marquis, hath as it is probable other things extant, or at least fit to be printed, which I have not yet seen.”

JOHN

JOHN WILMOT,

EARL of ROCHESTER;

A Man, whom the Muses were fond to inspire, and ashamed to avow, and who practised without the least reserve that secret which can make verses more read for their defects than for their merits: The art is neither commendable nor difficult. Moralists proclaim loudly that there is no wit in indecency: It is very true: Indecency is far from conferring wit; but it does not destroy it neither. Lord Rochester's poems have much more obscenity than wit, more wit than poetry, more poetry than politeness. One is amazed at hearing the age of Charles the Second called polite: Because the Presbyterians and Religionists had affected to call every thing by a Scripture-name, the new Court affected to call every thing by it's own name. That Court had no pretensions

to politeness but by its resemblance to another age, which called its own grossness polite, the age of Aristophanes. Would a Scythian have been civilized by the Athenian stage, or a Hot-tentot by the Drawing-room of Charles the Second? The Characters and anecdotes being forgot, the state-poems of that time are a heap of senseless ribaldry, scarcely in rhyme, and more seldom in metre. When Satyrs were brought to court, no wonder the Graces would not trust themselves there.

The writings of this *noble and beautiful Count*, as Antony Wood * calls him, [for his Lordship's vices were among the fruits of the Restoration, and consequently not unlovely in that Biographer's eyes], in the order they were published, at least as they are ranged by that Author, were

“ A Satire against Mankind,” printed in one sheet in folio, June 1679. It is more than an imitation of Boileau. One Griffith a Minister

* *Athen. Oxon. vol. 2. p. 655.*

wrote against it. We are told that Andrew Marvel used to say, "That Rochester was the only Man in England that had the true vein of satire." A very wrong judgment: Indelicacy does not spoil flattery more than it does satire.

"On Nothing, a poem." Printed on one side of a sheet of paper in two columns.

"Poems on several occasions." Antwerp, [Lond.] 1680. octavo. Among his poems are some by other hands, falsely imputed to him. "The ramble in St. James's park," was claimed by one Alexander Ratchliffe of Gray's-Inn. It seems his Lordship, when dying, had ordered all his immoral writings to be burned.—But the age was not without it's Curls to preserve such treasures!

"A Letter on his death-bed to Dr. Burnet." Lond. 1680. one sheet folio.

"Valentinian, a tragedy of John Fletcher, as it is altered by the late Earl of Rochester,"
and

and acted at the Theatre-royal in Drury-lane. Lond. 1685. quarto. There is a large preface and encomium on the Author and his writings, by Mr. Wolfeley.

“ Poems, &c. on several occasions, with
“ Valentinian, a tragedy.” Lond. 1691. octavo.
To this edition are prefixed poems on the death
of the Earl, &c.

Under the Earl's name are printed several
pieces in “ A collection of poems by several
“ hands, &c.” Lond. 1693. octavo. As also

“ A translation from Horace, in Examen
“ poeticum; the third part of miscellany
“ poems, &c. Lond. 1693 †.

“ A Song in imitation of Sir John Eaton's
“ song ‡.”

† page 262.

‡ *ib.* p. 424.

And in the “ Annual miscellany for the year
 “ 1694, being the fourth part of miscellany
 “ poems, &c.” Lond. octavo, are ascribed to
 Lord Rochester, “ A Lyric, imitated from Cor-
 “ nelius Gallus; Apollo’s grief for having killed
 “ Hyacinth by accident, in imitation of Ovid;
 “ and a Song.”

“ A Lampoon on the Lord Mulgrave,” said
 to be in Mr. Sheldon’s library, M S.

“ On the supposed Author of a late poem in
 “ defence of Satire, with Rochester’s answer.”
 M S.

“ The works of the Earls of Rochester, Ros-
 “ common, Dorset, &c.” Two volumes in
 one, Lond. 1718; without any name of
 Printer ||.

“ Fifty-four letters to Henry Saville and
 “ others §.”

|| *It was printed by Curl.*

§ *Vide Collection of letters, vol. 2. published by
 Doddsley, 1755.*

“ Seven

“ Seven more to his Wife and Son † .”

“ Another in the litterary Magazine for
“ January. 1758.”

He left besides, with several other papers, (as the late Lord Bolingbroke has said) a history of the intrigues of the Court of Charles the Second, in a series of letters to his friend Henry Saville; but upon the Earl's death, his mother, a very devout Lady of the family of St. John, ordered all his papers to be burned.

A N T O N Y

A S H L E Y C O O P E R,

EARL of SHAFTSBURY:

AS Lord Rochester was immersed only in the vices of that reign, his was an innocent character compared to those who were

† *Whartoniana*, vol. 2. p. 161.

plunged

plunged in it's crimes. A great weight of the latter fell to the share of the Lord in question, who had canted tyranny under Cromwell, practiced it under Charles the Second, and who disgraced the cause of liberty by being the busiest instrument for it, when every other party had rejected him. It was the weakest vanity in him to brag that Cromwell would have made him King: The best He could hope for was not to be believed; if true, it only proved that Cromwell took him for a fool. That He should have acted in the trials of the Regicides was but agreeable to his character——or to his want of it! let us hasten to his works: He was rather a copious writer for faction than an Author, for in no light can one imagine that He wished to be remembered.

“ A letter from Sir Antony Ashley Cooper,
 “ Thomas Scot, J. Berners, and J. Weaver,
 “ Esquires, delivered to the Lord Fleetwood;
 “ owning their late actions in endeavouring to
 “ secure the tower of London, and expostulat-

“ ing his Lordship’s defection from his engage-
 “ ments unto the Parliament,” printed in 1659,
 and mentioned in no catalogue of Lord Shaft-
 sbury’s works.

“ The fundamental constitutions of Carolina.”
 London, seven sheets folio; dated March 1,
 1669 †.

“ A feasonable Speech made by Sir A. Ashley
 “ Cooper in the House of Commons 1659,
 “ against the new Peers and power of the House
 “ of Lords ‡.”

“ Speech on Lord Treasurer Clifford taking
 “ his oath in the Exchequer, December, 5,
 “ 1672.”

“ Several speeches to both Houses at the open-
 “ ing of the Parliament, February 4, and 5,
 “ 1672.”

† *For the following list of his works, vide*
Wood, vol. 2. p. 725.

‡ *Buckingham’s works, vol. 1. p. 324.*

“ Speech

“ Speech to Serjeant Edward Thurland in
 “ the Exchequer-chamber, when he was made
 “ one of the Barons of the Exchequer, January
 “ 24, 1672.” Re-printed in 1681; to show
 the Author’s mutability, it containing zealous
 arguments for the prerogative, and a most favor-
 able character of the Duke of York.

“ Speech on the Lord Treasurer Osborn tak-
 “ ing his oath in the Exchequer, June 26, 1673.”

“ Speech to both Houses of Parliament, Oc-
 “ tober 27, 1673.”

“ Speech in the House of Lords, October
 “ 20, 1675,” upon the debate for appointing a
 day to hear Dr. T. Shirley’s case.

“ Speech in the House of Lords, March 25,
 “ 1679, upon occasion of the House resolving
 itself into a grand Committee to consider the
 State of England.

“ Speech lately made by a noble Peer of the
 “ realm, Novemb. 1680.” This was never
 spoken, and was by order of the Lords burnt

by the hands of the Hangman. It flattered the Scots; and was answered anonymously in a pamphlet called, "A letter from Scotland, written occasionally upon the Speech made by a noble Peer of this realm."

"Two feasonable discourses concerning this present Parliament," Oxon. [Lond.] 1675. quarto. The first discourse is intituled, "The debate or arguments for dissolving this present Parliament, and the calling frequent and new Parliaments." The second, "A letter from a Parliament-Man to his Friend, concerning the proceedings of the House of Commons this last Session, begun, October 13, 1675." Both were answered in a book called, "A Packet of advices. Part I."

"A Letter from a Person of Quality to his Friend in the Country, 1675." qu°. Published after the Prorogation of Parliament in November that year. It was written against the Test†; and was answered by Marchmont Need-

† *Not what is now called the Test, but one in favour of passive obedience.*

ham in his "Packet of Advices to the Men of Shaftsbury." *It is remarkable that this Needham who, it is said, first wrote an abusive journal called, Mercurius Pragmaticus, against the Parliament, had afterwards been retained by the Regicides to write against the Royal Family; and was now hired by the court to write against one who had been almost as deeply engaged against the King.*

"His Case at the King's-bench on his confinement in the Tower." Lond. 1679.

"Expedient for settling the Nation, discoursed with his Majesty in the House of Peers at Oxford, March 24, 1680." Lond. 1681; one sheet quarto. The expedient was the settlement of the Crown on the Duke of Monmouth.

"No protestant Plot, or the present pretended conspiracy of Protestants against the King's government, discovered to be a conspiracy of the Papists against the King and his protestant Subjects." Lond. 1681. Of this,

Lord Shaftsbury was not the avowed but reputed Author. His servant, who carried it to the press, is said to have been committed to prison. Being partly answered in a pamphlet intituled, A “plea for succession in opposition
“ to popular exclusion,” there was published

“ The second part of no Protestant plot,”
Lond. 1682.

“ A third part,” said to be written by one Robert Ferguson under the direction of Shaftsbury: All the three parts were a vindication of him. The last was answered under the title of
“ A letter to a friend, containing certain observations upon some passages in a late libel
“ intituled, a third part, &c.”

“ A modest account of the present posture of
“ affairs in England, with a particular reference
“ to the Earl of Shaftsbury’s case; and a vindication of him from two pretended letters of
“ a noble Peer.” [Marquis of Halifax] This was not owned: But was imputed to the Earl

by

by Sir Roger L'Estrange in his *Observator*, a gazette of the opposite faction.

“ The Earl of Essex’s speech at the delivery
 “ of the petition to the King, January 25,
 “ 1680.” The petition was for a Parliament:

Wood imputes to Shaftsbury too

“ A vindication of the Association;” but at the same time says, that the Earl’s servant being seized as He was carrying it to the press, owned it to be Ferguson’s. The same Author mentions the Earl’s publishing an apology in Holland, but does not give the title of it,

“ Three letters * written during his imprisonment in the Tower, to the King, to the Duke of York, and to a Lord, not named.”

“ The Character of the Honourable William Hastings of Woodlands in Hampshire, second Son of Francis Earl of Huntingdon,”

* *Printed in Collins’s peerage; vide Shaftsbury.*

printed originally in Peck's *Defiderata curiofa*, and lately in the *connoiffeur*, vol. 3. It is a curious and well-drawn portrait of our ancient English gentry.

Wood fays that among his Lordship's papers were found, but uncertain if written by Him,

“ Some obfervations † concerning the regulating elections for Parliament.”

One cannot but obferve with concern what I have before remarked, that writing the life of a Man is too apt to infill partiality for the fubject. The hiftory of Lord Shaftsbury in the *Biographia* is almoft a panegyric; whereas a bon-mot of the Earl himfelf was his trueft character: Charles the Second faid to Him one day, “ Shaftsbury, I believe Thou art the wickedeft fellow in my dominions.” He bowed, and replied, “ Of a Subject, Sir, I believe I am.” ‡.

† *They are printed among Somers's traëts, vol 1.*

‡ *North's examen.*

HENEAGE FINCH

EARL of NOTTINGHAM.

FEW families have produced so many considerable men as the House of Finch has in late reigns: Men, who have owed their preferments to themselves, not to favour. The Lord in question rose through the great steps of the Law, from Solicitor to Attorney-general, to Lord Keeper, to Lord Chancellor, to an Earldom. Though employed in the most difficult part of the reign of Charles the Second, his character remained untainted. Antony Wood represents him as a great Temporizer. He certainly neither offended the Court nor the Patriots. Had he shown great partiality to the latter, there is no doubt but the King would have dismissed Him, being by no means so dangerous a man as his predecessor Shaftsbury. That his complaisance for the prerogative was
not

not unbounded, was manifest by the King being obliged to set the seal himself to the Earl of Danby's pardon. The truth is, the Earl of Nottingham was neither violent nor timid. When He pronounced Sentence on the Lord Viscount Stafford, he did not scruple to say, "Who can doubt now that London was burned by the Papists?" Burnet calls this declaration indecent: If it was so to the unhappy Convict, it was certainly no flattery to the predominant faction at court. This speech was reckoned the master-piece of his eloquence; and his eloquence was much celebrated. Burnet says * it was affected, laboured, and too constant on all occasions; and that his Lordship lived to find it much despised. The Bishop allows his probity; and in another place † speaks of him with the greatest encomiums. Dryden has drawn a beautiful character of him in his Absalom and Achito-

* *vol. I. p. 365.*

† *Preface to the second volume of his History of the Reformation.*

phel under the name of Amri. Others † have called him *the English Cicero, the English Roscius.*

Pieces of his published are

“ Several speeches and discourses on the
“ trials of the Regicides.” He was then
Solicitor-general.

“ Speeches to both Houses of Parliament,”
while Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor.

“ Speech at pronouncing sentence on William
“ Lord Viscount Stafford, December 7, 1680.”
Printed with the trial.

“ Speech against the bill of exclusion || .”

“ Answers by his Majesty’s command to several
“ addresses presented to his Majesty at Hamp-
“ ton-court, May 19, 1681.” Lond. one
sheet folio.

† *Wood, vol. 2. p. 719; where see the following
account of his works.*

|| *Vide Buckingham’s works, vol. 2.*

“ His arguments upon a decree in a cause in
 “ the Howard family; wherein the several ways
 “ and methods of limiting a trust for a term of
 “ ten years are fully debated.” Lond. 1685;
 nine sheets folio.

His Lordship left in manuscript
 “ Chancery Reports.”

L O R D K E E P E R G U I L D F O R D,

WAS younger Son of the Lord North
 before-mentioned. Burnet and Kennet
 have given no very favorable character of the
 Keeper: His relation Roger North has defended
 him in a very bulky work, which however does
 not contribute much to raise our ideas either of
 the Writer or his Subject*. If that performance

** It is remarkable that two Peers of this race
 have suffered by apologies written for them by two
 of their own relations; but with this difference
 naturally attending the performances of a sensible
 man and a weak one: Dudley Lord North has
 and*

and it's companion, the Examen, had nothing else ridiculous in them, it would be sufficient to blast their reputation, that they aim at decrying that excellent Magistrate the Lord Chief-justice Hale, and that Charles the Second, and that wretch the Duke of Lauderdale, the King's taking money from France, and the seizure of the Charter of London, are some of the Men and some of the measures the author defends!

This Lord Guilford wrote

“ An alphabetical Index of verbs neuter,” printed with Lilly's grammar: Compiled while he was at Bury-school †.

“ Argument in a case between Soams and Bernadiston †.”

shown himself an artful and elegant historian; Roger North, a miserable Biographer.

† *Vide life, p. 12.*

‡ *ib. p. 159.*

“ His

“ His argument on a trial between Charles
 “ Howard and the Duke of Norfolk ;” printed
 with that case.

“ The King’s declaration on the Popish plot ;”
 composed chiefly by his Lordship §.

“ A paper on the gravitation of fluids, con-
 “ sidered in the bladders of fishes *.”

“ An answer to a paper of Sir Samuel More-
 “ land on his static barometer.” This was never
 printed †.

“ A philosophical essay on Music ;” printed
 by Martin, printer to the Royal Society, 1677.

“ Lord Chief-justice North’s narrative to the
 “ House of Commons, of what Bedloe had
 “ sworn before him at Bristol.”

§ *ib.* p. 259.

* *Printed in the Philosophical Transactions,*
vol. 2. p. 845.

† *Life, p. 293.*

“ A narrative of some passages in or relating
 “ to the long Parliament, by Sir Francis North,
 “ afterwards Lord Keeper of the great seal †.”

“ Many notes of cases, fragments of trans-
 “ actions at court,” and other papers published
 whole or in part, in various parts of his life by
 Roger North, and in the Examen.

JOHN ROBARTES,

EARL of RADNOR,

“ **W**AS a man of a morose and cynical
 “ temper, just in his administration,
 “ but vicious under the appearances of virtue =
 “ Learned beyond any man of his quality,
 “ but intractable, stiff and obstinate, proud and
 “ jealous.” These are Burnet’s words *. Wood

† *Sommers’s tracts*, vol. I.

* vol. I. p. 98.

says †, He was a Colonel for the Parliament, that He fought desperately at Edgehill, and afterwards at Newbery, where He was Field-marshal, but grew to dislike the violences of his party, and retired till the Restoration, when He was made Lord privy-seal, “ but giving not “ that content was expected, He was sent into “ Ireland to be Lord-Lieutenant there; and “ his government being disliked, He was re- “ called and made Lord President.” We are not told how He disappointed the King’s expectations ; probably *not* by too great complaisance ; nor why his administration, which Burnet calls *just*, was disliked. If it is true, that He was a good Governor, the presumption will be, that his rule was not disliked by those to whom, but from whom He was sent *. However, not to

† *vol. 2. p. 778.*

* *Since the first edition, I find this conjecture confirmed by a letter of Andrew Marvel, who says, “ that his friends were daily representing him to the King in the worst character, that the King had resolved to recall him, and that he himself, tired out with continual checks and countermands hence, in matters which he thought were agreed to him*
judge

judge too hardly of Charles the Second, we may not depend too much upon the Bishop's account of the Earl's government, if the fruits of it were no better than those of his great Learning; all that is recorded of his writing bearing this canting title

“ A discourse of the vanity of the creature,
 “ grounded on Eccles. i. 2” Lond. 1673.
 octavo.

Wood says that He left one or two more treatises fitted for the press.

ARTHUR ANNESLEY,
 EARL of ANGLESEY,

WHILE a private young man was engaged on the side of Charles the First, whose party he quitted early to embrace that of

before he went, wrote a short letter to the King, desiring to be dismissed from all employments whatever, which should be his last request. Marvel's works, vol. 2. 51.

the Parliament: By them He was entrusted as Commissioner of Ulster, where He performed good service to the Protestant cause. Wood says he took both the Covenant and Engagement, but the latter is contradicted*. It is certain that he seems to have lain by during the reign of Cromwell, and that He was not trusted either by the Rump or the Army. When the secluded Members were restored, He returned to Parliament, and was chosen President of the Council of State, in which capacity He was active for the Restoration, and was distinguished amongst those who *coming in at the eleventh hour* received greater wages than Men who had lost their all in defending the Vineyard. He was made a Baron, an Earl, Treasurer of the Navy, Commissioner for re-settling Ireland, Lord privy-seal, and might, we are told †, have been Prime-Minister, if He had not declined it to avoid envy. As he declined no other power under no kind of government, this anecdote is suspi-

* *Vide his life in the Biograph. Brit.*

† *Happy future state of England, p. 5.*

ous; and I should much question whether ever any man declined being Prime-minister for *that* reason. Engaging in a controversy with the Earl of Castlehaven, as has been mentioned; and that drawing on another with the Duke of Ormond, He was disgraced; though the author of his life in the Biographia ascribes the cause of his fall to a remonstrance which He had presented to the King, in which He took much liberty with his Majesty, and greater with the religion of the Duke of York. This piece being resent-ed, though it was not thought proper, says the Biographer, to express so much, the Duke of Ormond was persuaded to exhibit a charge against the Earl, which was made the pretence for removing him; but for this secret history no authority is quoted. The Duke's letter, taxing the Earl with breach of Friendship, is preserved †, is written with great spirit, and has this remarkable period; “ I was not willing
 “ to believe that book to be of your Lordship's
 “ composing, and hoped some of the suborned
 “ libellers of the age had endeavoured to imitate

† *Life ubi supra.*

“ your Lordship, and not you them.” The Earl’s answer, though inferior, does not want firmness. He passed the rest of his time in retirement, and died just as some thought He would have been appointed Lord Chancellor to James the Second, in 1686. A supposition most improbable: I do not think so ill of this Lord as to believe He could supplant Jefferies, who was then in possession of the Seals, and who, without derogation from the subserviency of any Judge that ever was, excelled in moulding the law to the purposes of a court.

Of this Lord we have three characters by very different hands. Antony Wood, the high-church satirist, represents him as an artful time-server; by principle a Calvinist, by policy a favourer of the Papists. Bishop Burnet, as ungentle on the other side, paints him as a tedious and ungraceful orator, as a grave, abandoned and corrupt man, whom no party would trust. The benign author of the *Biographia Britannica* [a work which notwithstanding its singular merit I cannot help calling *Vindictio Britannica*, or a
 defence

|| defence of every body] humanely applies his softening pencil, is successful in blotting out some § spots, and attempts to varnish every one. Wood had severely animadverted on the Earl's sitting in Judgment on the Regicides: The Biographer extolls it as an act of the greatest loyalty and honour: But under favour it not only appears a fervile complaisance, but glaring injustice. The Earl had gone most lengths with those Men; in short, had acted with them in open rebellion to his Sovereign: The putting to death that Sovereign could by no means be the guilty part of their opposition. If a King deserves to be opposed by force of arms, He deserves death: If He reduces his subjects to that extremity, the blood spilt in the quarrel lies on him—the executing him afterwards is a meer formality.

That his Lordship failed with the times, remains notorious; Those principles must be of

|| *See particularly the lives of Dudley, associate of Empson; of the Duke of Northumberland; of Shaftsbury; and of Arlington.*

§ *As his not taking the engagement; and the accusation of corruption.*

an * accommodating temper, which could suffer the same Man to be President of a republican council of State, and recommend him for Chancellor to an arbitrary and popish King. Once when the Earl of Essex charged him in the House of Lords with being prayed for by the Papists; Anglesey said, “ He believed it
 “ was not so; but if Jews in their Synagogues,
 “ or Turks in their Mosques would pray for
 “ him unasked, He should be glad to be the
 “ better for their devotion. Had He really been nominated to the Chancellorship by James the Second, probably he would have pleaded, That it was not of his seeking, but owing to the prayers of the Catholics, and he was glad to be the better for them.

In answer to the Bishop's accusation of no party trusting him; the Biographer pleads that his Lordship enjoyed for two and twenty years the confidence of Charles the Second. The

** He was twice Commissioner for settling Ireland, once under the Parliament, the other time under Charles the Second.*

fact † does not appear to be true ; and were it true, would be no justification : It is well known what qualifications could recommend a man to the confidence of Charles. When Lord Clarendon lost it in seven years by his merit, it were ignominy to have preserved it two and twenty.

This Earl of Anglesey wrote

“ A Letter to William Lenthall, Speaker
 “ to the Rump, from Mr. Annesley, expostu-
 “ lating with him on account of his being ex-
 “ cluded the House for not taking the engage-
 “ ment ;” printed in a pamphlet called “ Eng-
 “ land’s confusion §.”

“ The Truth unveiled, in behalf of the
 “ Church of England ‡, &c.” Being a vindi-

† *The office of Lord Privy-seal is no place of confidence, nor is it any where said that the Earl had any particular share of the King’s favour.*

§ *Biogr. p. 151.*

‡ *Athenæ, vol. 2. p. 790.*

cation of Mr. John Standish's sermon before the King, 1676. This being an answer to Mr. Robert Grove's vindication of the conforming Clergy from the unjust aspersions of heresy, was replied to by Grove; and by a letter to the author of the vindication of Mr. Standish's sermon. With *Truth unveiled* was published a piece on Transubstantiation, intituled

“ Reflections on that discourse, which a
 “ Master of Arts [once] of the University of
 “ Cambridge calls *rational*, presented in print to
 “ a person of honour, 1676.”

This was answered in a tract called, “ Roman
 “ tradition examined.”

“ A letter from a person of honour in the
 “ country written to the Earl of Castlehaven,
 “ being observations and reflections on his
 “ Lordship's memoirs concerning the wars of
 “ Ireland.” Lond. 1681. octavo. Besides this
 letter which occasioned the dispute before-men-
 tioned, was another book published, intituled,
 “ Brief reflections on the Earl of Castlehaven's

“ inc-

“ memoirs, written by Dr. Edmund Borlase,
 “ author of the history of the Irish rebellion.”

“ A true account of the whole proceedings
 “ between James Duke of Ormond, and Ar-
 “ thur Earl of Anglesey, before the King and
 “ Council, &c.” Lond. 1682. fol.

“ A letter in answer to the Duke of Or-
 “ mond’s §.”

“ A letter of remarks upon Jovian.” Lond.
 1683.

“ The history of the late commotions and
 “ troubles in Ireland, from the rebellion in 1641,
 “ till the restoration in 1660.” This history
 is lost, and is suspected to have been purposely
 destroyed by persons who were interested to sup-
 press it †.

“ The King’s right of indulgence in spiritual
 “ matters, with the equity thereof asserted.”

§ *Biogr. p. 154.*

† *Collins’s peerage in Anglesey.*

Printed by *Hen. Care*, in 1687. Of this piece, [which was calculated to attack the test and penal laws against Papists] it is remarkable, that the noble *Author* had been a republican, and passed for a Presbyterian; and that the *Printer* was the same person, who in the foregoing reign had been prosecuted for publishing *The Weekly packet of advice from Rome*: one of the political pieces that raised most clamour against the Papists ||.

“Memoirs, intermixed with moral, political and historical observations, by way of discourse in a letter [to Sir Peter Pett] to which is prefixed a letter written by his Lordship during his retirement from Court in the year 1683.” Lond. 1693. octavo. Published by Sir Peter Pett, Knight, Advocate-general for the kingdom of Ireland, and author of “The happy future state of England.” The title, *Memoirs*, has no kind of relation to the work, which is a sort of rambling essay, attempting

|| *Ant. Wood.*

at once to defend a popish King and the Protestant religion. The genuineness of these memoirs was disputed by his Son-in-law Lord Haversham §.

“ The Earl of Anglesey’s state of the government and Kingdom prepared and intended for his Majesty King Charles the Second, in the year 1682; but the storm impending growing so high prevented it then. With a short vindication of his Lordship from several aspersions cast on him, in a pretended letter that carries the title of his Memoirs.” By Sir John Thompson, Bart. afterwards Lord Haversham *. This was the remonstrance hinted at above, and was dated April 27. 1682.

“ The privileges of the House of Lords and Commons argued and stated in two conferences between both Houses, April 19, and 22, 1671. To which is added a discourse where

§ *See the next article.*

* *Somers’s tracts, vol. 1. p. 186.*

“ in

“ in the rights of the House of Lords are truly
 “ asserted. With learned remarks on the seem-
 “ ing arguments and pretended precedents,
 “ offered at that time against their Lordships.”

Written by the right honorable Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Lord privy-seal. These conferences were managed by the Earl, and concerned a bill for impositions on merchandize, which had occasioned a dispute between the two Houses on the old subject of the sole right of taxing, claimed by the Commons.

Besides these, we are † told that some valuable pieces of this Earl have been lost, and that He wrote a certain large and learned discourse on the errors of Popery in his younger years, which some of his friends would have persuaded him to publish at the time of the Popish plot; but he was dissuaded by his friend Sir Peter—— probably he would not the less have written his piece against the Test.

† *North's life*, p. 30.

His Diary † is said to have been in the possession of one Mr. Ryley, in 1693. And his Lordship is supposed to have digested Whitlocke's memoirs.

GEORGE VILLIERS,
DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.

WHEN this extraordinary Man, with the figure and genius of Alcibiades, could equally charm the presbyterian Fairfax, and the dissolute Charles; when He alike ridiculed that witty King and his solemn Chancellor; when He plotted the ruin of his country with a *Cabal* of bad Ministers, or equally unprincipled supported it's cause with bad Patriots; one laments that such parts should have been devoid of every virtue. But when Alcibiades turns Chymist, when He is a real bubble, and a visionary Miser; when ambition is but a frolic;

† *Biogr. p. 157, marg. note.*

when

when the worst designs are for the foolishest ends; contempt extinguishes all reflections on his character.

The portrait of this Duke has been drawn by four masterly hands: Burnet has hewn it out with his rough chissel; Count Hamilton * touched it with that slight delicacy, that finishes while it seems but to sketch: Dryden † caught the living likenesses; Pope ‖ completed the historical resemblance. Yet the abilities of this Lord appear in no instance more amazing, than that being exposed by two of the greatest poets, He has exposed one of them ten times more severely. Zimri is an admirable portrait; but Bayes an original creation. Dryden satirized Buckingham; but Villiers made Dryden satirize himself.

An instance of astonishing quickness is related of this Duke: Being present at the first

* *Vide memoires de Grammont.*

† *Zimri in Absalom and Achitophel.*

‖ *In the epistle to Lord Bathurst.*

representation of one of Dryden's pieces of heroic nonsense, where a Lover says,

“ My wound is great, because it is so small.”

The Duke cried out,

“ Then 'twou'd be greater, were it none at all.”

The play was instantly damned.

His Grace wrote

“ The Rehearsal,” 1671.

“ The Chances, a Comedy,” altered from Fletcher.

“ Reflections upon Absalom and Achitophel †.”

“ A Speech in the House of Lords, November, 16, 1675, for leave to bring in a bill of indulgence to all Protestant Dissenters ;” printed with Lord Shaftsbury's speech [above-

† *Athenæ*, vol. 2. p. 806.

mentioned] for appointing a day to hear Dr. Shirley's case || .

“ A short discourse upon the reasonableness
 “ of men's having a religion or worship of God.”
 Lond. 1685. It passed through three editions.
 Soon after the first edition, came out, “ A short
 “ answer to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham's
 “ paper concerning religion, toleration, and
 “ liberty of conscience;” to which the Duke
 made a ludicrous and very good answer,
 called,

“ The Duke of Buckingham his Grace's
 “ letter to the unknown author of a paper in-
 “ titled, a short answer †, &c.” Lond. 1685.
 This occasioned several more pamphlets.

“ A demonstration of the Deity,” published
 a little before his Grace's death.

“ Verses on two lines of Mr. Edward How-
 “ ard;” printed in the third part of miscellany
 poems, 1693.

|| *ib.* 725.

† *Sommers's tracts*, vol. 1. p. 367.

“ A tran-

“ A translation of Horace’s ode beginning,
 “ Fortuna fævo.” In the fourth part.

“ A letter to Sir Thomas Osborn.”

Besides the above, a few pieces by this Duke
 are scattered through two volumes, called

“ The works of his Grace George Villiers
 “ late Duke of Buckingham.” Lond. 1715.
 These volumes are a bookseller’s miscellany,
 containing various poems and speeches of all
 times; what belong to his Grace are [in the
 first volume]

“ The Restoration, or right will take place,
 “ a tragi-comedy.

“ The battle of Sedgmoor, a satirical and
 “ political farce.

“ The militant couple, or the husband may
 “ thank himself. A fragment.

“ Pindaric on the death of Lord Fairfax.

“ To his Mistrefs.

“ A defcription of Fortune.

“ Epitaph on Felton,” who murdered his Grace’s father. The editor pretends that this could not be written by the Duke, but I know no principles he had to prevent his being the Author. Indeed it is more bombast than offensive.

“ A consolatory epistle to Captain Julian, &c.”

“ A character of an ugly woman, or a hue
“ and cry after beauty,” in prose, written in
1678.

“ The lost Mistrefs, a complaint againft the
“ Countefs of * * * * *,” 1675.

This was probably the Countefs of Shrewsbury, whose Lord he killed in a duel on her account, and who is faid to have held the Duke’s
horse,

horse, disguised like a page, during the combat; to reward his prowess in which, She went to bed to him in the shirt stained with her husband's blood. The loves of this tender pair are recorded by Pope,

*Gallant and gay in Cliefden's proud alcove,
The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury and Love.*

“ Four poems by the Duke and Lord Rochester; Upon Nothing; a Session of the Poets; a satire on the follies of the men of the age; and Timon, a satire on some new plays.”

“ Three letters to Lord Arlington and Lord Berkeley.”

“ His examination by the House of Commons, in which he confessed some part of his own bad administration, and betrayed more of his associate Arlington.”

“ Speech in the House of Lords, November 16.” Vide above, p. 75.

“ Speech at a conference, 1675.

“ Speech in the House of Lords to prove the
 “ Parliament dissolved:” For this Speech He
 with Shaftsbury, Salisbury, and the real Whig,
 Wharton, were sent to the Tower.

In the second volume,

“ A key to the Rehearfal.

“ An account of a conference between the
 “ Duke and Father Fitzgerald, whom King
 “ James sent to convert his Grace in his sick-
 “ nefs.” This has humour.

“ Essay upon reason and religion,” in a letter
 to Nevill Pain, Esq;

“ On human reason,” addressed to Martin
 Clifford, Esq;

“ Five letters on election-affairs, &c.

“ Ten little burlesque and fatirical poems.”

HENEAGE

HENEAGE FINCH,

EARL of WINCHELSEA,

FIRST Cousin of the Chancellor Nottingham, made a figure at the same period. He was intimate with Moncke, and concerned in the Restoration; soon after which He was sent Embassador to Mahomet the Fourth. Moncke had given the Earl the government of Dover-castle, which was continued to him; and when King James was stopped at Fever-sham, He sent for the Earl of Winchelsea, who prevailed on the King to return to London. The Earl voted for giving the crown to King William, by whom he was continued Lord Lieutenant of Kent. He died soon after in 1689. On his return from Constantinople, visiting Sicily he was witness to a terrible convulsion of mount *Ætna*, an account of which he sent to the

King, and which was soon after published by authority in a very thin quarto, with this title,

“ A true and exact relation of the late prodigious earthquake, and eruption of mount *Ætna*, or monte Gibello, &c. together with a more particular narrative of the same, as it is collected out of several relations sent from Catania, 1669. With a view of the mountain and conflagration.”

GEORGE SAVILLE,
MARQUIS of HALIFAX,

A Man more remarkable for his wit than his steadiness, and whom an ingenious modern * Historian has erected into a principal character in the reign of Charles the Second.

* *Mr. Hume; who observes that the Marquis's variations might be the effects of his integrity, rather than of his ambition. They might; but it is doubtful.*

But

But when old histories are re-written, it is necessary to set persons and facts in new lights from what they were seen by cotemporaries †. Voltaire, speaking of Dupleix, says ‡, that he was the first who introduced the custom of quoting his authorities in the margin, “ precaution
 “ absolument necessaire, quand on n’écrit pas
 “ l’histoire de son tems.” However, the Dictator of this sentence, and author of that beautiful essay on Universal History, has totally forgot his own rule, and has indeed left that work a most charming bird’s-eye landscape, where one views the whole in picturesque confusion, and imagines the objects more delightful than they are in reality, and when examined separately. The Marquis wrote

“ The anatomy of an equivalent || .”

† *In order to which it is best to omit referring even to those authors that are used in the compilation.*

‡ *Ecrivains du Siecle de Louis xiv.*

|| *Printed in the collection of State-tracts, vol. 2. p. 300.*

“ A letter to a Dissenter, upon occasion of
 “ his Majesty’s late gracious declaration of in-
 “ dulgence,” 1687 §.

“ An essay upon Taxes, calculated for the
 “ present juncture of affairs in England,” 1693 ||.

“ Advice to a Daughter.”

“ The character of a Trimmer.”

“ Maxims of state applicable to all times *.”

“ Character of Bishop Burnet † .”

“ A seasonable address to both Houses of Par-
 “ liament, concerning the Succession, the fears
 “ of Popery and arbitrary Government,” 1681 ‡.

§ *Printed among Somers’s tracts, vol. 2. p. 364.*

|| *ib. vol. 4. p. 63.*

* *Printed among the works of Villiers Duke of Buckingham, vol. 2. p. 137.*

† *Printed at the end of the Bishop’s History of his own Times.*

‡ *Somers’s tracts, second collect. vol. 3. p. 346.*

“ Cautions

“ Cautions for choice of Parliament-men.”

“ A rough draught of a new model at sea.”

“ Lord Halifax’s historical observations upon
“ the reigns of Edward I. II. III. and Rich-
“ ard II. with remarks upon their faithful coun-
“ fellows and false favorites,” 1689 || :

Seven of these pieces were printed together in octavo, 1704, under the title of “ Miscellanies
“ by the late Marquis of Halifax.”

“ Character of Charles the Second, and poli-
“ tical, moral and miscellaneous thoughts and
“ reflections ;” published by his grand-daugh-
ter, the Countess of Burlington.

|| *Harl. Catal. vol. 1. p. 438.*

GEORGE

G E O R G E

E A R L of B E R K E L E Y,

THE first Earl of that ancient line, distinguished his piety by bestowing on the public library of Sion-college, for the use of the City-clergy *, a valuable library collected by Sir Robert Coke; and by the following religious Tract,

“ Historical applications and occasional meditations upon several subjects. Written by a person of honour. 1670.” a small duodecimo.

This uncommon little book came out of the library of John Vaughan Earl of Carberry, who had written in the title page the name of the Author: it was purchased by Mr. Whiston, to whom I am obliged for it, and who was assu-

* *v. Collins in Berkeley.*

red by one of the family that it was certainly Lord Berkeley's, of which the piece itself contains some slight collateral proofs. The Dedication signed, Constans, is addressed to the Lady Harmonia, in whose name the Author writes an epistle to himself, which concludes the book, and in which she is made to call him, my Lord. A copy of verses by Waller (printed, I think, in none of his works) is prefixed, calls the author's a *noble* pen, and says *He drew his well-known pedigree from Kings*. Robert Fitzharding, the direct ancestor of the Earl of Berkeley, was of the Royal House of Denmark.

THOMAS OSBORNE,
DUKE of LEEDS.

IT is by no means necessary to say any thing of this Lord; He appears in every page of the reign of Charles the Second. Burnet § treats him severely; the Peerage vindicates him

§ *vol. I. p. 351.*

by

by a dedication of Dryden, which one must allow is authority to such a book, for nothing can exceed the flattery of a Genealogist, but that of a Dedicator. If the Earl of Danby was far inferior in integrity to Clarendon and Southampton, he was as much superior to Shaftsbury and Lauderdale. Leeds was one of those secondary Characters, who having been First-Minister, submitted afterwards to act a subordinate part in an administration.

His Grace published

“Memoirs relating to the impeachment of
 “Thomas Earl of Danby, [now Duke of
 “Leeds] in the year 1678, wherein some affairs
 “of those times are represented in a juster
 “light, than has hitherto appeared. With an
 “Appendix.” Lond. 1710.

“The Earl of Danby’s letters in the years
 “1676, 77, and 78 ; with particular remarks
 “upon some of them,” 1710.

HENRY

HENRY BOOTH,
LORD DELAMER,
AND
EARL of WARRINGTON.

IT is remarkable how many of the fairest names in our story have contributed to grace our memoirs of Litterature. The Lord in question was an Author, and, like his Father, an active instrument in a Revolution of Government. Lord Henry, who was thrice imprisoned for his noble love of liberty, and who narrowly escaped the fury of James and Jefferies, lived to be commissioned by the Prince of Orange to order that King to remove from Whitehall; a message which he delivered

with

with a generous decency. He was soon dismissed by King William to gratify the Tories; and died in the forty-second year of his age; having written a vindication of his dear Friend, under this title

“ The late Lord Ruffel’s case, with observations upon it.”

“ Speech of the honourable Henry Booth at Chester, on his being elected Knight of the Shire for that County, March, 1680-1 †.”

“ Another Speech,” which seems to have been an address to his county, to persuade them to join the Prince of Orange || .

“ Charges to the Grand Jury in 1691, 92, and 93.”

“ The works of the right Honourable Henry late Lord Delamer and Earl of Warrington, containing his Lordship’s advice to his Children,

† *State tracts*, vol. 2. p. 147.

|| *ib.* p. 434.

“ several speeches in Parliament, &c. with many
 “ other occasional discourses on the affairs of the
 “ two last reigns: being original manuscripts,
 “ written with his Lordship’s own hand. Lond-
 “ 1694, octavo.” dedicated to his Son and Suc-
 cessor by the Publisher I. de la Heuze. At the
 end is an elegy on the death of his Lady.

This collection, which I have now met with, I had been misled in my first edition, tho’ suspecting the mistake, to ascribe to the Earl’s Father Sir George Booth, who having no title to a place in this list, is accordingly omitted in the present edition.

CHARLES SACKVILLE,

EARL of DORSET*.

IF one turns to the authors of the last age for the character of this Lord, one meets with nothing but encomiums on his wit and

* *Having omitted him in his place, as being the author only of Speeches and Letters, I shall refer*
 good-

good-nature. He was the finest gentleman in the voluptuous court of Charles the Second, and in the gloomy one of King William: He had as much wit as his first Master, or his contemporaries Buckingham and Rochester, without the royal want of feeling, the Duke's want of principles, or the Earl's want of thought. The latter said with astonishment, "That he did not know how it was, but Lord Dorset might do any thing, and yet was never to blame."—It was not that he was free from the failings of humanity, but he had the tenderness of it too, which made every body excuse whom every body loved, for even the asperity of his verses seems to have been forgiven to

The best good Man with the worst natured muse.

my readers for an account of another ornament of this Family, EDWARD EARL of DORSET, to Antony Wood, who, vol. 2. p. 155, mentions several speeches and letters of State of this Lord in print; and whose own manly and spirited account of his duel with the Lord Bruce is sufficiently known.

This

This line is not more familiar than Lord Dorset's own poems to all who have a taste for the genteelest beauties of natural and easy verse, or than his Lordship's own bon-mots, of which I cannot help repeating one of singular humour. Lord Craven was a proverb for officious whispers to men in power. On Lord Dorset's promotion, King Charles having seen Lord Craven pay his usual tribute to him, asked the former what the latter had been saying: The Earl replied gravely, " Sir, my Lord Craven " did me the honour to whisper, but I did " not think it good manners to listen." When He was dying, Congreve, who had been to visit him, being asked how he had left Him, replied, " Faith, he flabbers more wit than " other people have in their best health." His Lordship wrote nothing but small copies of verses, most of which have been collected in the late editions of our Minor-Poets; and with the Duke of Buckingham's works are printed †

† *vol. 2. p. 14, and 56.*

two of Lord Dorset's poems; as in Prior's posthumous works || is one called

“The antiquated Coquet.”

His Lordship and Waller are said to have assisted Mrs. Catherine Philips in her translation of Corneille's Pompey.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH,

DUKE of DEVONSHIRE:

A Patriot among the Men, galant among the Ladies. His friendship with Lord Ruffel, his free spirit, his bravery, duels, honours, amours, are well known, and his epitaph will never be forgotten ;

|| *vol. I. p. 170.*

WILLIEL-

WILLIELMUS DUX DEVONIÆ,
 BONORUM PRINCIPUM SUBDITUS FIDELIS,
 INIMICUS ET INVISUS TYRANNIS.

Of his composition we have

“ Two Speeches *.”

“ A true copy of a paper delivered by
 “ the Lord Devonshire to the Mayor of
 “ Derby, where he quartered, November 21,
 “ 1688 †.”

“ An allusion to the Bishop of Cambray’s
 “ supplement to Homer, a poem,” of which
 one or two extracts are to be found in the
 peerage ‡. The whole piece is published at
 length in some editions of the English Telema-
 chus; and at the end of Lord Rochester’s
 poems.

* Printed in Collins’s peerage, pages 325, 327.

† State tracts, vol. 2. p. 438.

‡ ubi supra, p. 336.

“ Some fragments, in the peerage.”

“ An Ode on the death of Queen Mary §.”

JOHN THOMPSON,
LORD HAVERSHAM.

THIS Lord, whom Burnet often mentions cursorily, but without thinking him of consequence enough to draw his character, is little known. - Being of a republican family, which recommended him *, says the Author of his life, to the Earl of Anglesey, the Patron of the Dissenters, he married the Daughter of that Earl, who recommended him to the good graces of Charles the Second. The King made him a Baronet, and offered him the treasurership of the Chambers, which He declined; his prin-

§ p. 337. and in Rochester's works.

* *Memoirs of the late Right Honourable John Lord Haversham, &c.* 1711; a small pamphlet.

cles

principles being as yet of a more stubborn temper than those of his father-in-law. The young Baronet was active against the measures of the court during the Popish reigns, and joined the Prince of Orange, by whom he was made a Baron and Lord of the Admiralty. He † offended the Tory House of Commons who impeached the Whig Lords in 1701; and the Tory administration were eager to remove him. However, being disgusted, as his Biographer says ‡, at the promotion of the Earl of Pembroke, “ He took all opportunities of opposing
 “ almost every thing that was advanced by the
 “ Court; *and finding no notice taken of him by the*
 “ *Court, He went on with his resentment, and*
 “ was a great obstacle to the occasional Confor-
 “ mity-bill, which at that time was voted for by
 “ all who had places of trust.” From this time his Lordship seems entirely to have abandoned his first principles, and to have given himself up to the High-Church party, though He continued to go sometimes to Meetings. His histo-

† Burnet, vol. 2. p. 278.

‡ page 3.

rian ascribes this change to the violent measures of the Whigs; but after so candid a confession as he had made above of his Lordship's disgusts, the reader will be apt to think that the *measures* of the Whigs were not the sole stumbling block. Be that as it may, in 1705, we find || Lord Haversham opening the debate against the Duke of Marlborough; and in the year 1707, He § was one of the Lords that attacked the conduct of the Admiralty. In 1708, " My Lord Haversham, a great speech-maker and publisher of his speeches *, says the Duchess of Marlborough, and who was become the mouth of the party for any extraordinary alarm, was sent privately by the Tories to the Queen to acquaint her with the discovery, they pretended to have made, of a terrible design formed by the Whigs, to bring over one of the House of Hanover, and to force this upon Her whether She would or not.,"

|| *Burnet*, p. 429.

§ *ib.* p. 491.

* *Conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough*, p. 163.

Unluckily this very Lord “ had been the Man,
 “ who had moved for the Princess Sophia’s
 “ coming over, as a thing necessary for the
 “ preservation of the Protestant religion.”

The list of his Lordship’s performances is
 as follows,

“ Observations upon several occurrences from
 “ the beginning of her Majesty’s reign [to the
 “ day of his death] by way of Memoranda.”
 It contains only three pages, tending to palliate
 his change of principles, in which his Lord-
 ship is not quite so ingenuous as his Biogra-
 pher †.

“ A vindication of the Earl of Anglesey,
 “ from being the author of the Memoirs under
 “ his name.” It is contained in a dedication
 to King William and Queen Mary, and in a
 preface to the Earl of Anglesey’s state of the
 government and kingdom, &c *.

† *Printed in the Memoirs of his life, p. 22.*

* *See before in the article of Anglesey.*

“ Speech on the bill to prevent occasional
“ Conformity,” 1703 || .

“ Another Speech, November 20, 1704 * .”

“ Speech upon the state of the Nation,”
1705 † .

“ A vindication of that speech ‡ .”

“ Speech against the bill for recruiting her
“ Majesty’s land-forces || .”

“ Several other Speeches * .”

“ Account of the proceedings relating to the
“ Charge of the House of Commons against
“ John Lord Haversham ;” most probably writ-
ten by himself † .

|| *Vide Memoirs of his life.*

* *ibid.*

† *ibid.*

‡ *ib. p. 10.*

|| *ib. p. 5.*

§ *ibid.*

† *Somers’s traets, second collect. vol. 4. p. 384.*

ANTONY

ASHLEY COOPER,

EARL of SHAFTSBURY,

GRANDSON of the Chancellor, and a Man whose Morals were as amiable, as the life of the former was hateful. The first was an author only to serve the purposes of the factions in which He was engaged ; the writings of the latter breathe the virtues of his mind, for which they are much more estimable than for their style and manner. He delivers his doctrines in ecstatic diction, like one of the Magi inculcating philosophic visions to an eastern auditory !

His principal works are published in three volumes, well known by the title of the

“ Characteristics of men, manners, opinions,
“ times.”

We

We have besides a small collection of his

“ Letters to Robert Moleſworth, Eſq; [now
 “ the Lord Viſcount of that name] with a large
 “ introduction,” giving an account of the Earl’s
 public principles, which were juſt what became
 an Engliſhman and a Philoſopher. One anecdote,
 not mentioned there, but an inſtance of his
 modeſt ingenuity, ought to be recorded. Attempting
 to ſpeak on the bill for granting council to priſoners
 in caſes of high-treaſon, He was confounded,
 and for ſome time could not proceed, but recovering
 himſelf he ſaid, “ What now happened to him, would
 ſerve to fortify the arguments for the bill—if He,
 “ innocent and pleading for others, was daunted
 “ at the auguſtneſs of ſuch an aſſembly, what
 “ muſt a man be, who ſhould plead before them
 “ for his life?”

“ A letter concerning deſign *.”

“ Advice to a young clergyman.”

* *Printed in Bickerton’s collection, p. 75.*

Preface

“ Preface to Dr. Whichcot’s select discourses,”
which his Lordship published. octavo.

JOHN LORD SOMERS,

ONE of those divine men, who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, while all the rest is tyranny, corruption and folly. All the traditional accounts of him, the historians of the last age, and it’s best authors represent him, as the most incorrupt Lawyer, and the honestest Statesman, as a master Orator, a Genius of the finest taste, and as a Patriot of the noblest and most extensive views; as a Man, who dispensed blessings by his life, and planned them for posterity. He was at once the model of Addison, and the touchstone of Swift: The one wrote from Him, the other for Him †. The former however has drawn a
laboured

† *Since this work was first printed, we have seen, Dr. Swift’s Four last years of the Queen,*
where

laboured, but diffuse and feeble character of

where is a character of Lord Somers very different from what is here given, and from the picture drawn of him in the dedication to the Tale of a Tub. Yet, distorted as the features are in this new history, it is a pleasure to find that party-malice attempted to discolour rather than to alter them. How lovely does a character burst forth, when the greatest objections to it are, that it was steady to its principles, of universal civility, conscious of an humble birth, of no avarice; of satisfied ambition, that the person so accused did violence to himself to govern his passions, and [one can scarce repeat seriously such a charge!] preferred reading and thinking to the pleasures of conversation. How black a Statesman, not to be fickle! How poor a Philosopher, to master his passions, when he could not eradicate them! How bad a man, to endeavour to improve his mind and understanding!----Can one wonder that Lord Bolinbroke and Pope always tried to prevent Swift from exposing himself by publishing this wretched ignorant libel! and could it avoid falling, as it has, into immediate contempt and oblivion!-----However, as the greatest characters cannot be clear of all alloy, Swift might have known that Lord Somers was not entirely justifiable in obtaining some grants of Crown lands, which, tho' in no proportion to other gains in that reign, it would have become him to resist, not to countenance by his example.

Him

Him in the Freeholder *, neither worthy of the Author nor his Subject. It is known that my Lord Somers survived the powers of his understanding : Mr. Addison says, “ His life indeed “ seems to have been prolonged beyond it’s natural term under those indispositions which “ hung upon the latter part of it, that he might “ have the satisfaction of seeing the happy settlement take place which he had proposed to “ himself as the principal end of all his public “ labours.”---A very wise way indeed of interpreting the will of Providence ! As if a man was preserved by Heaven in a state of dotage, till an event should arrive which would make him happy if He retained his senses ! Equally injudicious is another passage, intended for encomium, where we are told, “ That He gained “ great esteem with Queen Anne, who had “ conceived many unreasonable prejudices against “ him ! ” Mr. Addison might as well have said, That the Queen had at first disbelieved, and was afterwards converted to Sir Isaac Newton’s system of Comets : Her Majesty was full as

* *Of May 14, 1716.*

good a judge of Astronomy, as of Lord Somers's merits. In truth, Mr. Addison was sometimes as weak a Writer, when he wrote seriously, as he was admirable in touching the delicacies of natural humour. He says, that my Lord Somers was often compared with Sir Francis Bacon, and gives the preference to the former, "*because*" "He, all integrity, did not behave as meanly," "when prosecuted by the House of Commons," "as the other under conviction of guilt." This argument is as poor as the panegyric. To argue from their behaviour, they should have been in similar circumstances. If they are to be compared, the superior penetration of genius cannot be denied to Bacon; the virtue will all be Somers's. If He must be compared with another Chancellor, it must not be with Clarendon, who was more morose and severe, had less capacity, and a thousand more prejudices: The great Chancellor de l'Hospital seems to resemble Somers most in the dignity of his soul and the elegance of his understanding.

The momentous times in which He lived, gave Lord Somers opportunities of displaying
the

the extent of his capacity and the patriotism of his heart; opportunities as little sought for the former, as they were honestly courted and pursued for the latter. The excellent balance of our Constitution never appeared in a clearer light than with relation to this Lord, who, though impeached by a misguided House of Commons with all the intemperate folly that at times disgraced the free States of Greece, yet had full liberty to vindicate his innocence and manifest an integrity, which could never have shone so bright, unless it had been juridically aspersed. In our Constitution, Aristides may be traduced, clamoured against, and when matter is wanting, summary addresses may be proposed or voted † for removing him for ever from the service of the Government; but happily the factious and the envious have not a power of condemning by a shell, which many of them cannot sign.

It was no inglorious part of this great Chancellor's life, that when removed from the ad-

† *As happened in the case of Lord Somers; vide Burnet, vol. 2. p. 267.*

ministration, his labours were still dedicated to the service of the government and of his country. In this situation, above all the little prejudices of a profession, for He had no profession but that of Solon and Lycurgus, he set himself to correct the grievances of the Law, and to amend the vocation He had adorned †. The Union of the Kingdoms was projected too by Him; and it was not to his disgrace, that the Princess, whose Prejudices He had conquered, and whose esteem He had gained, offered him up as one of the first sacrifices on the altar of Utrecht.

Such deathless monuments of his abilities and virtue diminish the regret we should otherwise feel, that though Lord Somers wrote several pieces, we are ignorant even of the titles of many of them; so little was fame his object! This modesty is mentioned particularly in the Freeholder I have quoted. What little I have been able to discover of his writings are these,

† *ib.* p. 439.

“ Dryden’s

“ Dryden’s Satire to his Muse *;” this, I think, has been disputed; and indeed the gross ribaldry of it cannot be believed to have flowed from so humane and polished a nature as Lord Somers’s.

“ Translation of the epistle of Dido to Æneas †.”

“ Translation of Ariadne to Theseus ‡.”

“ Translation of Plutarch’s life of Alcibiades ||.”

“ A just and modest vindication of the proceedings of the two last Parliaments.” 1681. qu°. First written by Algernon Sidney, but

* *Printed in the third volume of Cogan’s edition of the Minor Poets.*

† *Printed in Tonson’s edition. Vide Gen. Dict. vol. 9. p. 283.*

‡ *Vide life of Lord Somers. A small ill-written pamphlet.*

|| *Gen. Dict. ubi supra.*

new drawn by Somers. Published in Baldwin's collection of pamphlets in the reign of Charles the Second §.

“ Other pieces at that time,” not specified ||.

“ A speech at a conference on the word,
“ Abdicated *.”

“ Another on the same occasion.”

“ Speeches at the trial of Lord Preston †.”

“ His letter to King William on the partition
“ treaty ‡.”

§ Burnet, vol. 1.

|| *Gen. Diet.* p. 284. *I have met with a small piece, said to be written by Lord Somers, which perhaps was one of the tracts hinted at here; it is intituled, “ The security of Englishmen's lives, or “ the trust, power and duty of the Grand Juries of “ England, explained according to the fundamentals “ of the English government, &c.”*

* *ibid.*

† *Life*, p. 26.

‡ *Gen. Diet.* p. 286.

“ His

“ His answer to his impeachment.”

“ Extracts from two of his letters to Lord
“ Wharton *.”

“ Addresses of the Lords in answer to ad-
“ dresses of the Commons †.”

“ The argument of the Lord Keeper Somers
“ on his giving judgment in the Banker's case,
“ delivered in the Exchequer-chamber, June
“ 23, 1696 ‡.”

He was supposed too, but on what founda-
tion I know not, to write “ The preface to Dr.
“ Tindal's rights of the Christian Church.”

“ A brief History of the Succession collected
“ out of the records, written for the satisfaction
“ of the E. of H.” In the original copy were

* *ib.* p. 290.

† *Burnet, vol. 2. p. 378.*

‡ *Harl. Catal. vol. 2. p. 651.*

several additions in Lord Somers's hand, from whence the Editor ascribes it to his Lordship §.

CHARLES MONTAGU,

EARL of HALIFAX,

RAISED himself by his abilities and eloquence in the House of Commons, where He had the honour of being attacked in conjunction with Lord Somers, and the satisfaction of establishing his innocence as clearly. Addison has celebrated this Lord in his account of the greatest English Poets: Steele has drawn his character in the dedication of the second volume

§ *Vide Somers's tracts, fourth coll. vol. 4. p. 167. We have often quoted this work; it is a collection of scarce pieces in four sets of four volumes each in quarto, published by Cogan, from pamphlets chiefly collected by Lord Somers. A much more valuable treasure, his Lordship's collection of original papers and letters, was very lately lost by a fire in the chambers of Mr. Yorke, his Majesty's Solicitor-general.*

of

of the Spectator, and of the fourth of the Tatler; but Pope in the portrait of Bufo in the epistle to Arbuthnot has returned the ridicule, which his Lordship in conjunction with Prior had heaped on Dryden's Hind and Panther. Besides this admirable Travesty, Lord Halifax wrote

“ An answer to Mr. Bromley's speech in relation to the occasional Conformity-bill*.”

“ Seasonable Queries concerning a new Parliament.” 1710.

“ A poem on the death of Charles the Second.”

“ The Man of Honour. A poem.”

“ Ode on the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Anne and Prince George of Denmark.”

“ Epistle to Charles Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, occasioned by King William's victory in Ireland.”

* *Published in the memoirs of Lord Halifax's life.*

All which except the *Queries*, with several of his *Speeches*, have been published together in an octavo volume, with “*Memoirs of his Lordship’s life.*” 1716.

“*Verfes written at Althrop in a blank leaf of a Waller, on seeing Vandyke’s picture of Lady Sunderland *.*”

“*Verfes written for the toasting-glasses of the Kit-Cat club.*” 1703. His Lordship’s are the best of this set.

JOHN SHEFFIELD,
DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.

THE life of this Peer takes up fourteen pages and half in folio in the *General Dictionary*, where it has little pretensions to occupy a couple :---But his pious Relict was

* *State-poems, vol. 3. p. 356.*

always purchasing places for him, herself, and their son, in every suburb of the Temple of Fame-----a tenure, against which of all others Quo-warrantos are sure to take place. The author of the article in the Dictionary calls the Duke one of the most beautiful prose-writers and greatest poets of this age; which is also, he says, proved by the finest writers, his cotemporaries—Certificates, that have little weight, where the merit is not proved by the Author's own works. It is certain that his Grace's compositions in prose have nothing extraordinary in them; his poetry is most indifferent, and the greatest part of both is already fallen into total neglect. It is said that He wrote in hopes of being confounded with his predecessor in the title; but He would more easily have been mistaken with the other Buckingham, if he had never written at all. He was descended from Lord Sheffield, the author mentioned above, had a great deal of bravery and understood a court. Queen Anne, who undoubtedly had no turn to gallantry, yet so far resembled her predecessor Elizabeth, as not to dislike a little homage to her person.---This Duke was imme-

diately rewarded on her accession, for having made love to her before her marriage. Though attached to the House of Stuart and their principles, he maintained a dignity of honour in some points, independant of all connections^r for He ridiculed * King James's religion, though He attended him to his Chapel; and warmly took the part of the Catalans against the Tory Ministry, whom He had helped to introduce to the Queen. His works are published in two large volumes in quarto. In Prior's posthumous † works is a little poem to Mrs. Manley on her first play, not printed with the rest of the Duke's compositions.

ROBERT HARLEY,
EARL of OXFORD.

THE History of this Lord is too fresh in every body's memory to make it requisite to expatiate upon his character. What blemishes

* *Burnet, vol. 1. p. 683.*

† *vol. 1. p. 150.*

it had, have been so severely censured by the * Associate of his councils and politics, that a more distant observer has no pretence to enlarge on them. Besides, as the publick conduct of this Earl, to which alone I know any objections, was called to such strict account by persons of my name, it would be an ungrateful task in me to renew any disturbance to his ashes. He is only mentioned here as author of the following tracts,

“ An Essay upon public Credit, by Robert
“ Harley, Esq;” 1710 †.

“ An Essay upon Loans, by the author of the
“ Essay on public Credit †.”

“ A vindication of the rights of the Commons
“ of England ;” said to be by him, but signed
Humphrey Mackworth ‖.”

* *Lord Bolingbroke.*

† *Somers's tracts, vol. 2. p. 1.*

‡ *ib. p. 10.*

‖ *ib. second coll. vol. 4. p. 313.*

EDWARD

EDWARD HOWARD,
EARL of SUFFOLK,

A Lord, who with great inclination to versify, and some derangement of his intellects, was so unlucky as not to have his furor of the true poetic sort †. He published two separate volumes, the first intituled

“ Miscellanies in prose and verse by a person
“ of quality.” 1725. octavo.

† I was told the following story by a gentleman well known in the literary world, who, when He first appeared as an author, was sent for by this Lord to his house. His Lordship told him that He employed many of his idle hours in poetry; but that having the misfortune to be of the same name with the Honourable Edward Howard, so much ridiculed in the last age, no Printer would meddle with his works, which therefore He desired the gentleman to recommend to some of the profession of his acquaintance. The gentleman excused himself as well as He could. The Earl then began to read some of his verses, but coming to the description of a

The

The other, which contains many pieces printed in the former, (both being ushered by recommendatory verses) is called

“ *Musarum deliciae*, containing Essays upon Pastoral ; Ideas, supposed to be written above two thousand years ago by an Asiatic poet, [who, it seems, wrote in prose] and who flourished under the reign of the Grand Cyrus ; and Sapphic verse ; by a Nobleman.” Printed, as appears by a date in the middle of the book, in 1728. The Executors of this Lord conferred some value on his works, by burning a great number of the copies after his death. Indeed the first volume is not without merit, for

beautiful woman, He suddenly stopped, and said, “ Sir, I am not like most Poets ; I do not draw from ideal mistresses : I always have my subject before me”---and ringing the bell, he said to a footman, “ Call up Fine-Eyes.” A woman of the town appeared---“ Fine-Eyes, said the Earl, look full on this gentleman.” She did and retired. Two or three others of the Seraglio were summoned, in their turns, and displayed the respective charms for which they had been distinguished by his Lordship’s pencil.

his

his Lordship has transplanted whole pages of Milton into it, under the title of Elegancies.

DANIEL FINCH,
EARL of NOTTINGHAM,

WAS much aspersed during his life, but this was in times in which posterity will judge better than we who live so near them. Besides his speeches, many of which are printed in a book intituled, “An exact collection of the debates of the House of Commons held at Westminster, October 21, 1680,” His Lordship wrote

“Observations upon the State of the Nation, in January, 1712-3.” †

“A letter to Dr. Waterland;” printed at the end of Dr. Newton’s treatise on pluralities.

† *This piece, which is always ascribed to his Lordship, I have been assured from very good authority, was not written by Him.*

“The

“ The answer of the Earl of Nottingham
 “ to Mr. Whiston’s letter to Him concerning
 “ the eternity of the Son of God, and of the
 “ Holy Ghost.” 1721. The University of Ox-
 ford in full convocation, returned his Lordship
 “ *solemn thanks* for his most noble defence of the
 “ Christian Faith, &c*.” Mr. Whiston pub-
 lished a reply, which ended the controversy.

CHARLES MORDAUNT,
 EARL of PETERBOROUGH,

ONE of those men of careless wit and
 negligent grace, who scatter a thousand
 bonmots and idle verses, which we painful com-
 pilers gather and hoard, till the owners stare
 to find themselves authors. Such was this
 Lord: of an advantageous figure, and enter-
 prizing spirit; as galant as Amadis and as brave,
 but a little more expeditious in his journeys,
 for He is said “ to have seen more Kings and

* *Vide Peerage in Winchelsea.*

more possilions than any man in Europe." His enmity to the Duke of Marlborough and his friendship with Pope will preserve his name, when his genius, too romantic to have laid a solid foundation for fame, and his politics too disinterested for his age and country, shall be equally forgotten. He was a man, as his Poet * said, " who would neither live nor die like any " other mortal." Yet even particularities were becoming in him, as He had a natural ease that immediately adopted and saved them from the air of affectation. He wrote,

" La muse de Cavalier, or an apology for
 " such gentlemen as make poetry their diver-
 " sion, not their business." In a letter from
 a scholar of Mars to one of Apollo. Printed in
 the public register or weekly magazine. N^o. 3.
 p. 88. published by Doddsley 1741.

" A severe copy of verses on the Duchefs of
 " Marlborough; addressed to Mr. Harley after
 " his removal from court."

* See Pope's letters to Swift, lett. 76.

He was author too of those well-known lines which conclude

“ Who’d have thought Mrs. Howard ne’er dreamt
“ it was She !”

Four very genteel letters of his are printed among Pope’s.

The account of the Earl’s conduct in Spain, taken from his original letters and papers, was drawn up by Dr. Freind, and published in 1707. octavo.

GEORGE GRANVILLE,
LORD LANSDOWN,

IMITATED Waller; but as that Poet has been much excelled since, a faint copy of a faint Master must strike still less. It was fortunate for his Lordship, that in an age when persecution raged so fiercely against luke-warm authors, he had an intimacy with the Inquisitor-

tor-

tor-General; how else would such lines as this have escaped the Bathos?

“-----when thy Gods
“ *Enlighten* Thee to speak their *dark* Decrees*.”

A fine edition of his works has been published in two volumes quarto; besides which we find

“ A letter from a Nobleman abroad to his
“ friend in England.” 1722 †.

Lord Lanfdown being confined in the Tower in the same room in which Sir Robert Walpole had been prisoner, and had left his name on the window, wrote these lines under it.

Good unexpected, Evil unforeseen,
Appear by turns, as Fortune shifts the scene:
Some rais'd aloft, come tumbling down amain,
And fall so hard, they bound and rise again.

* *Heroic Love*, scene 1.

† *Somers's tracts*, fourth coll. vol. 4. p. 416.

CHARLES BOYLE,
EARL of ORRERY,

OF one of the most accomplished Houses in Europe, but the first English Peer of this line that was an author, wrote

“ A translation of the life of Lyfander from “ Plutarch,” published in the English edition of that author.

“ As you find it, a comedy.”

“ Some copies of verses *.”

“ A Latin translation of the Epistles of Phalaris, with the life of Phalaris, and notes to that author.” This work occasioned the

* *Vide Peerage in Boyle, p. 291; and Biogr. vol. 2. p. 936.*

famous controversy with Dr. Bentley; a full account of which is given in the life of that great Man †, who alone, and unworsted, sustained the attacks of the brightest Genius's in the learned World, and whose fame has not suffered by the wit to which it gave occasion.

“ Dr. Bentley's dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris and the fables of Æsop, examined by the Honourable Charles Boyle, Esq;” a book more commonly known by the title of “ Boyle against Bentley.”

“ An Epilogue to his Predecessor's *Altemira*, and several songs in it.”

PHILIP

DUKE of *WHARTON*,

LIKE Buckingham and Rochester, comforted all the grave and dull by throwing away the brightest profusion of parts on

† *Biogr. vol. 2. p. 737.*

witty fooleries, debaucheries and scrapes, which may mix graces with a great Character, but never can compose one. If Julius Cæsar had only *rioted* with Cataline, He had never been Emperor of the World. Indeed the Duke of Wharton was not made for conquest; He was not equally formed for a Round-house and Pharfalia: In one of his ballads he has bantered his own want of heroism; it was in a song he made on being seized by the guard in St. James's park, for singing the Jacobite air, *The King shall have his own again,*

“ The Duke he drew out half his sword.

“-----the Guard drew out the rest.”

His levities, wit and want of principles, his eloquence and adventures are too well known to be re-capitulated. With attachment to no party, though with talents to govern any party, this lively Man changed the free air of Westminster for the gloom of the Escorial, the prospect of King George's garter for the Pretender's; and with indifference to all religion, the frolic Lord

who had writ the ballad on the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, died in the habit of a Capucin.

It is difficult to give an account of the works of so mercurial a Man, whose library was a tavern, and women of pleasure his Muses. A thousand fallies of his imagination may have been lost; he no more wrote for fame than He acted for it. There are two volumes in octavo called his life and writings, but containing of the latter nothing but

“ Seventy-four numbers of a periodical paper, called the True Briton,” and his celebrated

“ Speech in the House of Lords, on the third reading of the bill to inflict pains and penalties on Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester, May 15, 1723.” It is a remarkable anecdote relating to this Speech, that his Grace, then in opposition to the Court, went to Chelsea the day before the last debate on that Prelate’s affair, where acting contrition, He professed being determined to work out his pardon at court by speaking

speaking against the Bishop, in order to which He begged some hints. The minister was deceived, and went through the whole cause with him, pointing out where the strength of the argument lay and where it's weakness. The Duke was very thankful, returned to town, passed the night in drinking, and without going to bed, went to the House of Lords, where He spoke *for* the Bishop, re-capitulating in the most masterly manner, and answering all that had been urged against Him †. His Speech against the Ministry two years before on the affair of the South-Sea Company had a fatal effect; Earl Stanhope answering it with so much warmth that he burst a blood-vessel and died.

What little I have found besides written by the Duke, are

“ The ballads above-mentioned.”

† *Serjeant Wynne served the Bishop in much the same manner: being his council, he desired to see the Bishop's speech; and then spoke the substance of it himself.*

“ The drinking match at Eden-hall, in imitation of Chevy-chase.” It is printed in the first volume of a Bookfeller’s Miscellany called, “ Whartonia *.”

“ Parody of a song sung at the Opera-house by Mrs. Tofts, on her leaving the English stage and returning to Italy †.”

His Grace began a play on the story of Mary Queen of Scots, of which I believe nothing remains but these four lines, preserved in the second volume of the same collection ;

“ Sure were I free, and Norfolk were a prisoner,
 “ I’d fly with more impatience to his arms,
 “ Than the poor Israelite gaz’d on the serpent,
 “ When life was the reward of every look.”

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu wrote an epilogue for this play, which is printed in Doddsley’s miscellanies.

* p. 19 ; and in *Ralph’s miscellaneous poems*, p. 55.

† *Ralph’s poems*, p. 131.

“ A letter

“ A letter in Bickerton’s collection,” 1745 †

ROBERT

LORD RAYMOND,

ONE of those many eminent men who have risen to the Peerage from the profession of the Law. He was Solicitor-general to Queen Anne, Attorney general to the late King, by whom he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the great seal and chief Justice

† page 29. *In the Whartoniana, vol. 2. p. 63, is a little poem ascribed to the Duke’s mother, Lady Wharton, a woman famous for her wit, and second wife of the Marquis. His first wife was related to the Earl of Rochester, and was a poetess. She has an article in the general Dictionary, vol. 10. where are two of her letters in a very pleasing style, and some of Bishop Burnet’s in a very wretched one, and remarkable for the pains he takes to clear himself from the suspicion of being a Whig.*

of the King's bench, in which station he died,
having published

“ Two volumes of reports.” Fol.

LORD CHANCELLOR

K I N G,

WAS related to Mr. Locke, who on seeing his treatise in defence of the rights of the Church, persuaded him to apply himself to the Law, to the highest dignity of which He rose.

We have of his writing

“ Enquiry into the constitution, discipline,
“ unity and worship of the primitive Church.”
1691.

“ History of the Apostles creed, with cri-
“ tical observations on it's several articles.”

“ The Speech of Sir Peter King, Knight,
“ Recorder of the City of London, at St.
“ Marga-

“ Margaret’s-hill, to the King’s most excellent
 “ Majesty upon his royal entry, September 20,
 “ 1714.”

THOMAS LORD PAGET,

ELDEST Son of the late Earl of Ux-
 bridge, who survived him, published some
 pieces, particularly

“ An Essay on human life,” in verse. 1734.
 quarto.

“ Some reflections upon the administration
 “ of government.” A pamphlet, 1740.

In both these pieces there is much good
 sense: The former is written in imitation of
 Pope’s ethic epistles, and has good lines, but
 not much poetry.

He wrote other poems and essays, all which
 he collected into one volume octavo, of which
 only a few copies were printed to give away.

SIR *ROBERT WALPOLE*,
EARL of ORFORD,

IS only mentioned in this place in his quality of author: It is not proper nor necessary for me to touch his Character here——Sixteen unfortunate and inglorious years since his removal have already written his Elogium!

About the end of Queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of George the First, he wrote the following pamphlets,

“ The Sovereign's answer to the Gloucestershire address.” *The Sovereign* meant Charles Duke of Somers, so called by the Whigs. Some paragraphs in this piece were inserted by the Marquis of Wharton.

“ Answer to the representation of the House of Lords on the state of the navy.” 1709.

“ The

“ The Debts of the Nation stated and considered, in four papers.” 1710.

“ The thirty-five millions accounted for.” 1710.

“ A letter from a foreign Minister in England to Monsieur Pettecum*.” 1710.

“ Four letters to a friend in Scotland upon Sacheverel’s trial.” Falsely attributed in the General Dictionary to Mr. Maynwaring, who did not write them, though He sometimes revised Mr. Walpole’s pamphlets †.

“ A pamphlet ‡ upon the vote of the House of Commons with relation to the Allies not furnishing their Quotas.”

* See a full account of this Person, who was a volunteer negotiator about the time of the treaty of Utrecht, in the *memoires de Torcy*.

† I have seen a Catalogue of books in which the ludicrous notes on Speaker-Brcmley’s travels were ascribed, but falsely, to Sir R. W.

‡ Lord O. forgot the title, and I have not been able to recover it.

“ A short

“ A Short History of the Parliament.” It is an account of the last Session of the Queen. It was undertaken by desire of Lord Somers and the Whig Lords, on a Thursday, and printed on the Tuesday following. The Dedication was written by a noble Person now living.

“ The South-sea Scheme considered.”

“ A pamphlet against the Peerage-bill.” Lord Orford could not remember the title, I have some reason to think it was, “ The Thoughts
“ of a member of the Lower House in relation
“ to a project for restraining and limiting the
“ power of the crown in the future creation of
“ Peers. 1719.”

“ The Report of the secret Committee,
“ June 9, 1715.”

“ A private letter to General Churchill after
“ Lord Orford’s retirement,” was handed about
till it got into print †.

† *It is in Bickerton’s collection, p. 6.*

HENRY

HENRY ST. JOHN,

VISCOUNT BOLINBROKE,

WITH the most agreeable talents in the world and with great parts, was neither happy nor successful. He wrote against the late King, who had forgiven him; against Sir Robert Walpole who did forgive him; against the Pretender and the Clergy who never will forgive Him. He is one of our best Writers; though his attacks on all governments and all religion [neither of which views He cared directly to own] have necessarily involved his style in a want of perspicuity. One must know the Man before one can often guess his meaning. He has two other faults which one should not expect in the same Writer, much tautology and great want of connection. Besides his general works published together since his death in five volumes quarto, several
of

of his letters are preserved with Pope's, and one or two little pieces of his poetry are extant, for which he had a natural and easy turn.

“ To Clara ;” published in several miscellanies.

“ Almahide, a poem * .”

“ An Epilogue to Lord Orrery's *Altemira* † .”

“ Prologue to Lord Lansdown's *Heroic Love* .”

“ An ironical copy of verses in praise of the “ *Chef d'oeuvre d'un Inconnu*, prefixed to “ that book.” The initial letters subjoined stand for his Lordship's name, titles, and employments in Latin.

The following political pieces are not republished in his works,

“ A letter to the Examiner.” 1710.

* *Printed in the Whartoniana, vol. 2. p. 116.*

† *Biograph. vol. 2. 219.*

It was answered by Earl Cowper [of whom I find no other work except his speeches] under this title, “ A letter to Isaac Bickerstaffe, Esq; occasioned by the letter to the Examiner ||:”

“ The true copy of a letter from the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Bolinbroke.” Printed in the year 1715 §.

“ The representation of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Bolinbroke.” Printed in the year 1715 †.

There has also been published in his Lordship's name, but I do not know on what authority, a piece called,

“ Reflections concerning innate moral principles,” written in French by the late Lord Bolinbroke, and translated into English. Lond. Printed for S. Bladon. 1752.

|| *Somers's tracts, fourth collect. vol. 4. p. 5.*

§ *ib. p. 253.*

† *ib. p. 260.*

JOHN

JOHN LORD HERVEY,

WROTE many pieces of various kinds :
His pamphlets are equal to any that ever
were written. Published by himself were

“ Answer to the Occasional Writer.” 1727.

“ The Occasional Writer, N^o. IV. To his
“ Imperial Majesty.”

“ Observations on the writings of the Crafts-
“ man.”

“ Sequel of the Observations on the writings
“ of the Craftsman.” 1730.

“ Sedition and Defamation displayed, with a
“ Dedication to the Patrons of the Craftsman.”

“ A summary account of the state of Dun-
“ kirk and the negotiations relating thereto ;
“ in a letter from a Member of Parliament to
“ the

“ the Mayor of the Borough for which He
“ serves.” 1733.

“ A letter to the Craftsman on the Game
“ of Chefs.” 1733.

“ The conduct of the opposition and ten-
“ dency of modern Patriotism.” 1734.

“ Speech on the bill to prevent the settling
“ more lands in Mortmain.”

“ Speech for the Army.” 1737.

“ A Protest against protesting with reasons.”

A paper, intituled, the “ Lord’s Protest.”

“ Letter to a Country Gentleman on the re-
“ vival of the Salt Duty.”

“ Account of Queen Anne’s bounty.”

“ Letter to the Bishop of Bangor on his late
“ Sermon upon Horses and Asses.”

“ On the Pyramids, to Mrs. * * *.”

“ The Quaker’s reply to a Country Parson’s
 “ plea against the Quakers bill for tythes.”

“ Letter to the author of Common-Sense,
 “ or the Englishman’s journal of Saturday,
 “ April 16, 1737.”

“ Ancient and modern liberty stated and com-
 “ pared.”

“ A letter from a Country Gentleman to his
 “ Friend in London, concerning two collections
 “ of Letters and messages lately published be-
 “ tween the K. Q. Pr. and Prfs.”

“ An examination of the facts and reasonings
 “ contained in a pamphlet, intituled, A letter
 “ from a Member of Parliament to his Friend
 “ in the Country, upon the Motion to address
 “ his Majesty to settle 100,000 *l.* per annum,
 “ on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
 “ 1739.”

“ Some remarks on the Minute Philosopher.”

“ Epitaph on Queen Caroline in Latin and
 “ English.”

“ Miscel-

“ Miscellaneous thoughts on the present posture of affairs.” 1742.

“ Three speeches on the Gin-act.”

“ The question stated in regard to the Army in Flanders.”

“ A letter to Mr. Cibber on his Letter to Mr. Pope.”

I N V E R S E.

“ An Epistle from a Nobleman to a Doctor of Divinity.” [Dr. Sherwin] 1733.

“ To the imitator of the Satire of the second book of Horace.”

“ Bolinbroke’s address to Ambition, in imitation of the first Ode of the fourth book of Horace.” 1737.

“ The difference between verbal and practical Virtue; with a prefatory epistle from Mr. Cibber to Mr. Pope.” 1742.

Since his Lordship's decease, there have been printed in Doddsley's collection of poems the following by Lord Hervey.

“ To Mr. Fox [now Earl of Ilchester] written at Florence, in imitation of Horace, ode iv. book 2. †”

“ To the same from Hampton-Court,” 1731 ‡.

“ Answer to Mr. Hammond's elegy to Miss Dashwood ||.”

“ Four Epistles in the manner of Ovid §.” That from *Roxana to Philocles* is a mistake, and should be *Roxana to Usbeck*. That from *Monimia to Philocles* is the best of his Lordship's poems; it was designed for Miss Sophia Howe, Maid of Honour, to the Honourable Antony Lowther.

† *vol. 3. p. 181.*

‡ *ib. p. 183.*

|| *vol. 4. p. 79.*

§ *ib. 82, &c.*

“ Epilogue designed for Sophonisba ||.”

“ An imitation of Horace, addressed to Lord
“ Ilchester †.”

“ A love-letter †.”

“ A satire in the manner of Persius *.”

Lord Hervey left several other works in prose
and verse in manuscript, particularly,

“ Agrippina, a Tragedy in rhyme.”

“ Letters to Dr. Middleton on the method
“ of filling up the Roman Senate.” The Doctor
formed his own share in this controversy into
a treatise published in his works.

“ Memoirs from his first coming to court to
“ the Death of the Queen.”

|| *ib. p.* 107.

† *ib. p.* 109.

‡ *ib. p.* 110.

* *vol. 5, p.* 147.

HENRY LORD HYDE,

AND

CORN BURY.

THIS amiable and disinterested Lord was author of a few pamphlets, published without his name; of some tragedies, still in manuscript, and of a comedy called

“The Mistakes, or the happy resentment.” Given to Mrs. Porter for her benefit, and printed this year by subscription, with a little preface by the Author of this work.

HORATIO

H O R A T I O

L O R D W A L P O L E,

WROTE many political pieces, among which were the following,

“ The case of the Hessian troops in the pay
“ of Great-Britain.

“ The interest of Great-Britain steadily pur-
“ sued. Part I. In answer to a pamphlet in-
“ titled, The case of the Hanover forces.” 1743.

“ A letter to a certain distinguished patriot
“ and applauded orator, on the publication of
“ his celebrated speech on the Seaford petition,
“ in the Magazines, &c.” 1748.

“ Complaints of the manufacturers, relating
“ to the abuses in marking the sheep and wind-
“ ing the wool, &c.” 1752.

“ Answer to the latter part of Lord Bolin-
 broke’s letters on the study of History.” M S.

GEORGE BOOTH,
 EARL of WARRINGTON,

HAVING been obliged to remove from
 this Catalogue the first Peer of this family,
 I am enabled to replace him by his Grandson
 the late Earl, who some years ago wrote a
 tract [tho’ concealing himself for the Author]
 intituled,

“ Considerations upon the institution of mar-
 riage, with some thoughts concerning the
 force and obligation of the marriage-con-
 tract ; wherein is considered, how far Di-
 vorces may or ought to be allowed. By a
 gentleman. Humbly submitted to the judg-
 ment of the impartial.” Lond. Printed for

John

John Whiston, 1739. It is an argument for Divorce on Disagreement of temper. In the Introduction his Lordship observes, that in the office of the church before matrimony we are enjoined *to consider it as a Mystical Union between Christ and his Church, and as such forbidden to take it in hand unadvisedly or lightly; with an express interdict of the design of satisfying man's carnal appetites.*---But that the moment the marriage is compleated, the same authority declares that nothing can dissolve it, but a deficiency of carnality.

F I N I S.

S U P P L E M E N T.

HAVING found some scattered passages relating to some other Lords, which scarcely intitle them to places in this Catalogue, and which yet make me doubtful whether they should not be inserted; I chuse for the present to range them here: and if hereafter I discover more evidence relating to them, I shall distribute them in their proper order, supposing this work should be curious enough to call for another edition.

ANTONY BROWN,
 VISCOUNT MONTACUTE.

IT is against my rule to reckon peers as authors, of whom nothing is extant but speeches or letters. Indeed where there is a presumption that either were published by the persons themselves, it makes a difference. I should not record

cord this Lord at all, but from his being mentioned as a writer by Bishop Tanner for his

“ Speech in the House of Lords against the
“ alteration of religion †.”

HENRY CLIFFORD,
EARL of CUMBERLAND,

THE second of that title, has but little claim to a place in this list, unless any farther discoveries are made of his writing than

Some verses which he composed on his Father's presenting a treatise of natural philosophy in old French to the priory of Bolton, and which with the Book itself were preserved in Mr. Thoresby's museum at Leeds †.

‡ p. 131.

† v. *Ducat. Leed.* p. 538.

LORD CHANCELLOR H A T T O N.

WOOD says ||, “ He wrote, as it is said,
“ several things pertaining to the Law,
“ but none of them are extant, only this, if I
“ may say it is his, and not his name set to it
“ for sale-fake,”

“ A treatise concerning statutes or acts of
“ parliament, and the exposition thereof.”
Lond. 1677. octavo:

“ Speeches spoken during the time of his
“ Chancellorship.” M S.

Christopher Lord Hatton, his kinsman and
successor, published

|| *Aibenzæ*, vol. 1. p. 253.

“ The

“ The psalms of David, with titles and col-
 “ lects according to the matter of each psalm.”
 Printed at Oxford, 1644, octavo; afterwards
 enlarged and published several times. Wood
 says †, that they were compiled by Dr. Jer.
 Taylor, though they go under the name of the
 Lord Hatton.

JOHN HOLLES,
 EARL of CLARE,

A MAN too remarkable to be omitted,
 while there was the least foundation for
 inscribing him in this Catalogue; yet was that
 foundation too slight to range him in form as an
 Author.

His † person was lofty and noble, his courage
 daring, his eloquence useful, his virtues often

† *ib. p. 254.*

† See his life written by Gervase Holles, his
 Kinsman, in Collins's *Histor. Collections of the
 noble families of Cavendishe, Holles, &c. and in
 the Biogr.*

at war with his interest, as often accommodating themselves to it. A volunteer in the Netherlands under Sir Francis Vere; a seaman in one of the greatest scenes on which his country ever acted, the naval war of 1588; at which time his active strength was so extraordinary, that He could climb the tallest ship, tho' locked in the unweildy armour of those days. He distinguished himself in Hungary; in Ireland he was knighted for his publick valour, his private was successful in duels. He encountered little less danger in provoking the resentment of those mighty ministers, Burleigh and Buckingham, the one for his mistress, the other for his friend---the cause of the latter He never deserted: He praised Raleigh, when dead; stuck to Somerset, when fallen; defended the Earl of Oxford, when oppressed by the power of Villiers. Yet with this bold spirit of ancient times, He had much of the character of far more modern Patriots. He often opposed the court from personal disgusts, often returned to it for private views; loudly stigmatized the traffic of Peerages, yet bought
I both

both his barony and his earldom; and approaching his resemblance to very modern Patriots, offended the King by accusing him † of a design to introduce a body of *German* Horse. He had originally been of the band of pensioners to Queen Elizabeth, when the poorest gentleman of the troop had 4000 *l.* per ann: his next preferment at court was Comptroller to Prince Henry. Soon after his death, Holles was disgraced and imprisoned for a cause, which tho' called trivial by his relation and Biographer, leaves no favorable impression of his memory. It was for having a private conference with Garnet and another Jesuit at their execution. That brutal and corrupt man, Sir Edward Coke, pleading with his accustomed acrimony in the star-chamber against Holles, asked him this elegant question,

“ Et quæ tanta fuit Tyburn tibi causa videndi?”

What was still more memorable, the politic criminal bought himself out of prison into

† *Charles the first.*

a Peerage, by a present of 10000*l.* to Buckingham; and for 5000*l.* more obtained from the same market the earldom of Clare, which had just been refused to the Earl of Warwick, on a solemn declaration of the court-lawyers, that it was a title peculiar to the blood royal, and not to be allowed to a meaner subject.

Indeed, audacious as the profligacy of that court was, it is to be suspected that the Earl of Clare had another private key to the gate of his prison. He had been of the household to Prince Henry; and was a bold speaker: a man, whose resentments had carried him to visit condemned Jesuits, was a dangerous person if possessed of a court-secret---and that he was, some mysterious lines written in his pocket-book seem strongly to intimate: they begin thus,

Acteon once Diana naked spied

At unawares, yet by his dogs he died, &c.

The writer of his life says indeed that the Earl did not believe Prince Henry poisoned,
but

but he mentions an *If*, which adds much more weight to the suspicion, than the negation could take from it : nor is his supposal, that the Earl would have hated Somerset, if he had known him guilty, of any force : the morals of Clare were not always rigid.

Perhaps I have been too diffuse on a man who scarcely comes within my plan ; but the singularity of his life and fortunes have drawn me beyond a just length. I will conclude with mentioning, that towards the end of his life He was on the point of being declared Lord Treasurer [as his friend Somerset was of being restored to favour] that He once more offended the court by refusing the order of the Bath for his two sons, from resentment of the disgrace of another friend, Archbishop Williams ; and that He was Father of the famous patriot Lord Holles ; and father-in-law of the more famous Minister Lord Strafford. He wrote

“ An answer to some passages of Sir Francis
“ Bacon’s essay on Empire.”

“ Epitaph on his Son Francis in Westminster
“ abbey ;” the tomb is remarkable for its sim-
plicity and good taste.

“ Epitaph on Sir Walter Raleigh.”

“ The verses in his pocket-book, mentioned
“ above.”

“ A Speech in behalf of the Earl of Ox-
“ ford.” The Bishops having uniformly voted
against the Earl, to pay their court to Buck-
ingham who opposed him, Lord Clare pass-
ing by their Bench the next day, said to them,
“ My Lords, I observed yesterday you went all
“ one way, and yet you shall not all be
“ Bishops of Canterbury.”

“ A sensible and cautious letter of advice to
“ his Son-in-law Strafford.” Lord Clare was
admired for his letters ; and Howel in two of
his bears testimony to the Earl’s learning and
skill in languages.

THOMAS WENTWORTH,
 EARL of STRAFFORD,

IS not recorded here for his speeches and letters, those chef-d'œuvres of sense, of nervous and pathetic eloquence; but on occasion of an Elegy with some affecting lines, said to have been composed by him the night before his execution. It has been re-published in the collection § of tracts called Lord Somers's; but in a subsequent † volume we are told that it was a fiction, avowed afterwards by another person. Most probably it was not genuine: That Hero had other ways of venting his scorn than in sonnets and madrigals. When the Lieutenant of the Tower offered him a coach, lest He should be torn to pieces by the mob in passing to execution; He replied, "I die to please the people,

§ *second coll. vol. 2. p. 9.*

† *fourth coll. vol. 1. p. 83.*

“ and I will die in their own way.” With such stern indifference to his fate, he was not likely to debase his dignity by puerile expressions of it.

L O R D K E E P E R C O V E N T R Y.

BESIDES re-capitulating several of his speeches in print, Wood says † he hath extant

“ An answer to the petition against recusants.”

And that there goes under his name another piece called,

“ Perfect and exact directions to all those
“ that desire to know the true and just fees of
“ all the offices belonging to the court of Com-
“ mon-Pleas, Chancery, &c.” Lond. octavo.

† *vol. I. p. 627.*

JOHN LORD LUCAS:

AS it was burnt by the hands of the hangman †, his Lordship himself probably published his

“ Speech in the House of Peers, February
 “ 22, 1671, upon the reading the subsidy-bill
 “ the second time in the presence of his Ma-
 “ jesty §.” In the state-poems I find one ‡,
 alluding to this speech, called “ Lord Lucas’s
 “ Ghost.”

† *Marvel says he owned part was his, part not.*
vol. 2. p. 59.

§ *State-tracts, vol. 1. p. 454.*

‡ *vol. 1. p. 173.*

HENRY LORD ARUNDEL

OF

WARDOUR,

ONE of the Lords imprisoned for the Popish plot, had behaved with distinguished bravery in the quarrel of Charles the First; but the merit of his religion and sufferings were stronger recommendations to James the Second, in whose short reign Lord Arundel was Lord Privy-seal and much trusted. In a paltry collection, called, Loyal poems, printed in 1685, by one of the lowest tools of the Roman Catholic faction, I find

“ Five little meditations in verse,” ascribed to this Lord, and said to be written whilst he was prisoner in the Tower.

In another poem in this collection, p. 227. it is said that Arundel was to have been Chancellor. Another, on the death of Charles the Second, is so ridiculously bad that I cannot help quoting the two first lines of it,

“ Hang all the streets with fable sad ; and call
 “ The Royal palace, *Black*, and not White-
 [hall.”

The most remarkable piece in this miscellany, in which there are a few of a better style, is the Elegy of Charles the First, which I have mentioned in the first volume, and which being printed and ascribed to him in the life of his son, is a strong presumption of it's authenticity.

ROBERT SPENCER,

EARL of SUNDERLAND,

HAVING been loaded with variety of accusations for the lengths He had gone in countenancing Popery to flatter King James,

and with betraying him afterwards to the Prince of Orange, published a vindication of his conduct called

“ The Earl of Sunderland’s letter to a friend
“ in the country, &c. March 23, 1689 §.”

THOMAS GREY,
EARL of STAMFORD;

PUBLISHED his speech at the general Quarter Sessions held for the county of Leicester at Michaelmas 1690; his Lordship being made Custos Rotulorum for the said county by the late Lords Commissioners of the great-seal, Lond. 1692. qu^o. with a preface.

§ *Somers’s tracts, vol. 1. p. 602.*

JOHN

JOHN LORD JEFFERIES,

SON of the noted Chancellor. I find two little pieces ascribed to this Lord in the collection of State-poems in four volumes quarto, one is called

“ A Fable †.” The other ‡

“ A burlesque translation of an Elegy on the Duke of Gloucester.”

ROBERT DUDLEY,

DUKE OF

NORTHUMBERLAND,

CALLED the natural Son, probably the legitimate Son of the great Earl of Leicesters; having been deprived of his birth-right,

† *vol. 2. p. 241.*

‡ *vol. 3. p. 342.*

and

and never acknowledged as a Peer of England, could not with propriety be classed among that order: Yet He was too great an honour to his country to be omitted; and it is the duty of the meanest Historian, and his felicity to have in his power, to do justice to the memory of the deserving, which falls not within the compass of particulars to procure to the living. The Author of those curious lives of the Dudleys in the Biographia has already retrieved the fame of this extraordinary person from oblivion; and therefore I shall touch but very few particulars of his story. He* was educated under Sir Thomas Chaloner, the accomplished governor of Prince Henry, and distinguished his youth by martial achievements, and by useful discoveries in the West-Indies. But it was the House of Medici, those patrons of learning and talents, who fostered this enterprising spirit, and who were amply rewarded for their munificence by his projecting the free-port of Leghorn. He flourished in their court and in that of the Emperor, who

* *Wood, vol. 2. p. 126. See a full account of Sir Thomas Chaloner and his family in the *Ædes Walpoleanæ.**

declared

declared him Duke of Northumberland, a Dukedom remarkably confirmed to his Widow, whom Charles the First created Duchefs Dudley. Antony Wood says †, “ The Duke was a com-
 “ pleat gentleman in all fuitable employments,
 “ an exact feaman, an excellent architect, ma-
 “ thematician, phyfician, chymift, and what
 “ not? He was a handsome personable man,
 “ tall of ftature, red-haired, and of admirable
 “ comport, and above all noted for riding the
 “ great-horfe, for tilting, and for his being the
 “ firft of all, that taught a Dog to fit in order
 “ to catch partridges.” The fame author gives
 this lift of his works.

“ Voyage to the ifland of Trinidada and the
 “ coaft of Paria, 1594, 1595*.”

“ Del arcano del mare, &c.” Firenze 1630,
 1646; in two volumes folio; full of mathema-
 tical cuts, fea-charts, fortifications, &c.

† *ib.* p. 27.

* See Hakeluyt's third volume of *English voyages*,
 p. 574.

“ A difcourfe

“ A discourse to correct the exorbitances of
 “ Parliaments, and to enlarge the King’s re-
 “ venue †. Written in the year 1613.” This
 is the only uncommendable performance of our
 Author’s life, and as it was attended by an extra-
 ordinary anecdote, the Reader is desired to take
 a little notice of it, one very particular circum-
 stance having never, as I know, been remarked.
 This Paper, by which Dudley had sought to in-
 gratiate himself with James the First, conclud-
 ing no method so easy or sure for recovering his
 own right as to instruct the King how to usurp
 upon the rights of his subjects, this paper had
 long lain neglected; but in the year 1628, an
 Information was filed by Sir Robert Heath, At-
 torney-general, in the Star-chamber, against
 the Earls of Bedford, Somerset, and Clare,
 Sir Robert Cotton, John Selden and Oliver
 St. John *, for dispersing this shameless libel.
 Foulis

† *Rushworth, vol. 1. in the appendix, p. 12.*

* *It is not the least particularity of this anecdote to find the names of two such eminent Patriots as Selden and Oliver St. John among men who propagated a plan for the reduction of Parliaments. The lengths*

Foulis § would ascribe this publication to the Patriots, who meant to make the King odious; a most improbable charge, and not at all confirmed by what really happened afterwards, when it was re-published under the title of “Strafford’s plot.” There is great reason to presume that this attack on parliaments was not made without the connivance of the court, at least was not disagreeable to it, the Attorney-general receiving orders, in the middle of the prosecution, to dismiss the cause, on pretence that his Majesty was willing to extend his royal lenity to his subjects on the birth of a Prince, of whom the Queen was just delivered. The remarkable incident unnoticed, was the Earl of Somerset being involved in this trial, that haughty and fallen Favorite, generally supposed to have dragged out the remainder of his life in infamy and obscurity, but who here ap-

lengths which St. John went afterwards with the parliament were perhaps no unnatural consequence of a temper that had dipped into the contrary extreme to make his court—Selden was a more temperate man and of fairer repute.

§ *Hist. of plots, book I. p. 68.*

pears engaged in state-intrigues with some of the greatest Lords at that period.

“Catholicon.” A physical book. He also discovered a purging powder, which passes under the name of a physician who wrote a book on the virtues of it, and dedicated it to the Duke. Considering how enterprising and dangerous a Minister He might have made, and what variety of talents were called forth by his misfortunes, it seems to have been happy both for the Duke and his country, that He was unjustly deprived of the honours to which his birth gave him pretensions.

PEERESSES.

P E E R E S S E S.

AS a thick quarto § volume has been published within these few years of such illustrious Women as have contributed to the Republic of Letters, I shall be very brief on this head, having little to add to what that Author has said.

M A R G A R E T,
COUNTESS of RICHMOND

A N D

D E R B Y,

THE Mother of Henry the Seventh, to whom She seems to have willingly ceded her *no* right to the Crown, while She employed

§ *Memoirs of several Ladies of Great-Britain who have been celebrated for their writings, &c. by George Ballard, 1752.*

herself

herself in founding Colleges, and in acts of more real devotion and goodness than generally attend so much superstition. While She was yet young and a rich heiress, the great Duke of Suffolk, Minister to Henry the Sixth, or rather to Queen Margaret, solicited her in marriage for his Son, though the King himself wooed Her for his half-brother Edmund. On so nice a point the good young Lady advised with an elderly Gentlewoman, who thinking it too great a decision to take upon herself, recommended her to St. Nicholas, who whipping on some episcopal robes, appeared to her and declared in favour of Edmund. The old Gentlewoman, I suppose, was dead and St Nicholas out of the way, for we hear nothing of the Lady Margaret consulting either of them on the choice of two other husbands after the death of Earl Edmund, by whom She had King Henry. Sir Henry Stafford, the second, bequeathed to his Son-in-law a trappur of four new horse harness of velvet; and his Mother the Duchess of Buckingham, in consideration of the Lady Margaret's great affection for literature, gave her the fol-

lowing legacy by her will, “To my daughter
 “ Richmond a book of English, being a legend
 “ of Saints ; a book of French called, *Lucun* ;
 “ another book of French of the epistles and
 “ gospels ; and a primmer with clasps of silver
 “ gilt, covered with purple velvet *.”

Her virtues are exceedingly celebrated: Her
 “ humility was such that She would often say,
 “ on condition that the Princes of Christendom
 “ would combine themselves and march against
 “ the common enemy the Turks, She would
 “ most willingly attend them and be their laun-
 “ drefs in the camp †.” And for her chastity,
 the reverend Mr. Baker, who re-published Bi-
 shop Fisher’s funeral sermon on her, informs us,
 “ that in her last husband’s days She obtained a
 “ licence of him to live chaste, whereupon She
 “ took upon her the vow of celibacy.”—A
 boon as seldom requested, I believe, of a third
 husband, as it probably would be easily granted.

* *Dugdale.*

† *Camden’s remains, p. 271. edit. 1651.*

This Princess published

“ The mirroure of golde for the sinfull soule,
 “ translated from a French translation of a book
 “ called, *Speculum aureum peccatorum.*” Em-
 prynted at London, in Fletstrete, at the signe
 of St. George by Richard Pynson, quarto, with
 cuts on vellum ‡.

“ Translation of the fourth book of Dr. J.
 “ Gerson’s treatise of the imitation and follow-
 “ ing the blessed life of our most merciful Savi-
 “ our Christ.” Printed at the end of Dr.
 William Atkinson’s English translation of the
 three first books, 1504.

“ A Letter to her son is printed in Howard’s
 “ collection of letters †.”

She also by her Son’s command and authority
 “ Made the orders [yet extant] for great estates
 “ of Ladies and noble Women, for their pre-

‡ *Ballard*, p. 16.

† p. 155.

“cedence, attires, and wearing of barbes at
 “funerals over the Chin and under the
 “same || .”

JOANNA

LADY BERGAVENNY,

IN Lord Oxford's library was the following
 book *,

“The monument of matrons, containing
 “seven several lamps of virginitie or distinct
 “treatises, compiled by Thomas Bently,” black
 letter, no date. In the beginning was a note
 written by the reverend Mr. Baker, saying that
 this book contained several valuable pieces or
 prayers, by Queen Katherine, Queen Elizabeth,
the Lady Abergavenny and others. If I guess
 right, this Lady Abervagenny was Joanna,

|| *Ballard and Sandford.*

* *Harl. Catal. vol. 1. p. 100.*

daughter of Thomas Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, wife of George Lord Bervagenny, who died in the twenty seventh of Henry the Eighth, and Niece of that bright restorer of Litterature, Antony Earl Rivers. If my conjecture is just, She was probably the Foundress of that noble school of female learning, of which [with herself] there were no less than four Authoresses in three descents, as will appear by this short table, and by the subsequent account of those illustrious Ladies :

Tho^s. Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel,

Margaret Widville,

William,	Joanna,
	G. Ld. Bergavenny,
Henry = 1	Mary Arundel,
2 Catherine Grey,	
Joanna,	Mary,
Lord Lumley.	T. D. of Norfolk.

LADY JANE GRAY.

THIS admirable young Heroine should perhaps be inserted in the Royal Catalogue, rather than here, as She was no Peerefs; but having omitted her there, as She is never ranked in the list of kings and queens, it is impossible entirely to leave out the fairest ornament of her Sex. It is remarkable that her Mother [like the Countess of Richmond before-mentioned] not only waved her * small pretensions in favour
of

* *It is very observable how many defects concurred in the title of this Princess to the Crown.*

I. *Her descent was from the younger sister of Henry the Eighth, and there were descendents of the Elder living, whose claim indeed had been set aside by the power given by parliament to King Henry to regulate the succession.-----A power, which not being founded on national expedience, could be of no force: And additionally invalidated by that King having by the same authority settled the crown preferably on his own daughters, who were both living.*

II. *Her Mother, from whom alone Jane could derive*

of her daughter, but bore her train when She made her publick entry into the Tower †.

Of this lovely Scholar's writing we have

“ Four Latin epistles,” three to Bullinger, and one to her Sister the Lady Catherine;

rive any right, was alive. III. That Mother was young enough to have other children [not being past thirty-one † at the death of King Edward] and if She had born a Son, his right, prior to that of his Sister, was incontestable. IV. Charles Brandon, father of the Duchefs of Suffolk, had married one woman while contracted to another; but was divorced to fulfil his promise: The repudiated Wife was living, when he married Mary Queen of France, by whom he had the Duchefs. V. If however Charles Brandon's first marriage should be deemed null, there is no such plea to be made in favour of the Duchefs Frances herself, Henry Duke of Suffolk, father of Jane, being actually married to the sister of the Earl of Arundel, whom he divorced without the least grounds, to make room for his marriage with Frances.

† See Vertue's print of this Duchefs and her second Husband, where her age is said to be thirty six, in 1559.

‡ Strype's memorials, vol. 3. p. 2.

printed

printed in a book called, “*Epistolæ ab Ecclesiæ
 “ Helveticæ reformatoꝛibus, vel ad eos scriptæ,
 “ &c.*” Tiguri. 1742. octavo. The fourth was
 written the night before her death in a Greek
 Testament in which She had been reading, and
 which She sent to her Sister.

“ Her conference with Feckenham Abbot of
 “ Westminster, who was sent to convert Her
 “ to Popery ||.”

“ A letter to Dr. Harding, her Father’s chap-
 “ lain, who had apostatized §.”

“ A prayer for her own use during her impri-
 “ sonment ¶.”

“ Four Latin verses written in prison with a
 “ pin *.”

“ Her speech on the scaffold †.”

|| *Ballard*, p. 105.

§ *Printed in the Phœnix*, vol. 2. p. 28.

¶ *Vide Fox’s acts and monuments*.

* *Ballard*, p. 116.

† *ib.* p. 114.

Hollinshed and Sir Richard Baker say She wrote divers other things, but not where they are to be found. Bale ‡ adds to the above-mentioned

“ The complaint of a sinner.”

“ The duty of a christian.”

Fox || mentions

“ A letter to her father.”

M A R Y

COUNTESS of ARUNDEL,

DAUGHTER of Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour, married first to Robert Ratcliff Earl of Suffex, and afterwards to Henry Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, as may be

‡ p. 110.

|| Fox, p. 1420.

seen in the preceding table. She translated from English into Latin,

“ Sententias & præclara facta Alexandri Se-
 “ veri imperatoris;” and dedicated it to her
 father. Extant in manuscript in the King’s
 library †.

“ De stirpe & familiâ Alexandri Severi, &
 “ de signis quæ ei portendebant imperium.”

From Greek into Latin

“ Selectas sententias septem sapientum Græ-
 “ corum.”

“ Similitudines ex Platonis, Aristotelis, Senecæ
 “ & aliorum Philosophorum libris collectas.”
 Dedicated to her father ||.

Learning had now taken a considerable flight
 since the days of Edward the Fourth: Sir
 Thomas More mentions it as very extraordinary
 that Jane Shore could read and write.

† *Vide Casley’s catalogue, p. 169:*

|| *Vide Tanner’s biblioth. Brit. p. 50, and Casley
 ubi supra.*

JOANNA

JOANNA LADY LUMLEY,

DAughter-in-law of the Lady last-mentioned, translated from the original into Latin

“ Isocrates’s oration called Archidamus.”
Manuscript in the King’s library.

“ The second and third orations to Nicocles.”
Dedicated to her father †.

“ A fourth, intituled Evagoras.” Dedicated to the same, in the same place.

From Greek into English

“ The Iphigenia of Euripides.” Extant in the same place.

† *ibid.*

M A R Y

DUCHESS of NORFOLK *,

YOUNGER sister of Lady Lumley, and first wife of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded on account of the Queen of Scots, translated from Greek

“ Certain ingenious sentences collected out of
“ various authors dedicated to her father †.

M A R Y

COUNTESS of PEMBROKE,

TH E celebrated Sister of Sir Philip Sidney,
wrote

* *She died in 1557.*

† *In the King's library.*

“ Poems

“ Poems and translations in verse of several
 “ psalms,” said to be preserved in the library at
 Wilton †.

“ A discourse of life and death, written in
 “ French by Philip Mornay, done into English
 “ by the Countess of Pembroke, dated May 13,
 “ 1590, at Wilton.” Printed at London for
 H. Ponsonby, 1600, 12mo.

“ The Tragedie of Antonie, done into Eng-
 lish by the Countess of Pembroke.” Lond.
 1595. 12mo.

E L I Z A B E T H

L A D Y R U S S E L,

OF a family as learned as the Fitz-Alans,
 was third daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke,
 and Sister of the Ladies Burleigh and Bacon,
 whose erudition is sufficiently known. She was
 married, first to Sir Thomas Hobby, Ambassador

† *Ballard*, p. 260.

from

from Queen Elizabeth at Paris, where he died 1566; and secondly to John Lord Ruffel, Son of Francis, the second Earl of Bedford. She survived both her Husbands, and wrote Greek, Latin and English epitaphs in verse for them and others of her relations. It is her daughter by her second Husband, whose effigy is foolishly shown in Westminster-Abbey, as killed by the prick of a needle.

Lady Ruffel translated out of French into English

“ A way of reconciliation of a good and learned man, touching the true nature and substance of the body and blood of Christ in the sacrament.” Printed 1605; and dedicated to her daughter Anne Ruffel, wife of Lord Henry Herbert, heir of Edward Earl of Worcester; with Latin and English verses.

Ballard has printed †

“ A letter to Lord Burleigh about the extravagance of her youngest Son.”

† *ib.* p. 195.

ELIZABETH

E L I Z A B E T H
 COUNTESS of LINCOLN,

DAUGHTER and coheirefs of Sir Henry Knevet, and wife of Thomas Earl of Lincoln, wrote

“The Countess of Lincoln’s nurserie †.”
 Oxf. 1621. 4°. Addressed to her daughter in-law Bridget Countess of Lincoln. She speaks of it as the first of her printed works, but I can find no account of any other.

† *ib.* 267. *Wood ascribes this piece to one Dr. Lodge, vol. 2. p. 497.*

A N N E

COUNTESS of DORSET

A N D

P E M B R O K E .

THIS high-born and high-spirited Lady was Heiress of the Cliffords Earls of Cumberland, and was first married to Richard Earl of Dorset, whose life and actions She celebrated. Her second match was not so happy, being soon parted from her Lord, that memorable simpleton † Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, with whom Butler has so much

† *The first wife of this Earl was Susan daughter of the Earl of Oxford. I find a book set forth in her name called, "The Countess of Montgomery's Eusebia, expressing briefly the Scul's praying robes, by Newton, 1620." Vide Harl. Catal. vol. 1. p. 100.*

diverted himself. Anne the Countess was remarkably religious, magnificent and disposed to letters. She erected a pillar in the county of Westmorland on the spot where She took the last leave of her Mother, a monument to her tutor Samuel Daniel, the poetic historian, another to Spenser, founded two hospitals, and repaired or built seven churches and six castles †. She wrote

“Memoirs of her husband Richard Earl of Dorset:” Never printed.

“Sundry memorials of herself and her progenitors.”

And the following letter to Sir Joseph Williamson Secretary of State to Charles the Second, who having sent to nominate to her a Member for the borough of Appleby, She returned this resolute answer, which though printed in another place ||, is most proper to be

† *Vide Ballard, and Memorials of worthy persons, p. 92, and 94.*

|| *The World, vol. 1. numb. xiv.*

inserted

inserted here :

“ **I** Have been bullied by an Ufurper, I have
 “ been neglected by a court, but I will
 “ not be dictated to by a Subject: Your Man
 “ sha’n’t stand.

ANNE DORSET,
 PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY.”

M A R G A R E T

DUCHESS of NEWCASTLE.

HAVING already taken notice of her
 Grace in the course of this work, I shall
 here only give a list of her works, which fill
 many folios.

“ The World’s Olio.

“ Nature’s picture drawn by Fancy’s pencil
 “ to the life.” “ In this volume,” says the
 Vol. II. O title.

title, "are several feigned stories of naturay
 " descriptions, as comical, tragical and tragic.
 " comical, poetical, romantical, philosophicall,
 " and historical, &c. &c." Lond. 1656. folio.
 One may guess how like this portrait of Nature
 is, by the fantastick bill of the features.

Orations of divers sorts, accommodated to
 " divers places." Lond. 1662. fol.

" Plays." Lond. 1662.

" Philosophicall and physical opinions." Lond.
 1663. fol.

" Observations upon experimental philosophy:
 " To which is added the description of a new
 " world." Lond. 1668. folio. One Mr. James
 Bristow began to translate some part of these
 philosophic discourses into Latin.

" Philosophicall letters." Lond. 1664. fol.

" Poems and phancies." Lond. 1664. fol.

" Sociable letters." Lond. 1664. fol.

" The

“ The life of the Duke her husband, &c.”
Lond. 1667. fol. It was translated into Latin.

“ Plays never before printed.” Lond. 1668. fol.

Her plays alone are nineteen in number, and some of them in two parts. One of them, “ The blazing world,” is unfinished, her Grace [which seems never else to have happened to her] “ finding her genius not tend to the prosecution “ of it.” To another called, “ the Presence,” are nine and twenty supernumerary scenes. In another, “ The unnatural Tragedy,” is a whole scene written against Camden’s Britannia: Her Grace thought, I suppose, that a geographic satire in the middle of a play was mixing the *utile* with the *dulci*. Three volumes more in folio of her poems are preserved in manuscript. Whoever has a mind to know more of this fertile pedant, will find a detail of her works in Ballard’s memoirs, from whence I have taken this account.

A N N E

COUNTESS of WINCHELSEA,

AN esteemed Poetess, is recorded, with some of her poems, in the General Dictionary. Her

“ Poem on the spleen,” was printed in Gildon’s miscellany, 1701, octavo. Rowe addressed one to her on the sight of it.

Her poems were printed at London, 1713, octavo; with a tragedy never acted, called, “ Aristomenes.” *

* *In the miscellany [vol, 2.] called, “ Buckingham’s works,” I find a very silly poem ascribed to a LADY SANDWICH: This should be the Lady lately deceased at Paris, daughter of the celebrated Earl of Rochester: But She inherited too much wit to have written so ill.*

A copy

A copy of her verses to Mr. Pope are printed before the old edition of his works; and two others of his and hers are in the General Dictionary.

Another little poem in Prior's Posthumous works*.

A great number of her poems are said to be extant in manuscript †.

S A R A H

DUCHESS of MARLBOROUGH.

IT is seldom the publick receives information on Princes and Favorites from the fountain-head: Flattery or invective is apt to pervert the relations of others. It is from their own pens alone, whenever they are so gracious,

* *vol. 1. p. 20.*

† *General. Dict. vol. 10. Ballard, p. 431.*

like the Lady in question, as to have a *passion for fame and approbation**, that we learn exactly, how trifling and foolish and ridiculous their views and actions were, and how often the mischief they did proceeded from the most inadequate causes. We happen to know indeed, though he was no author, that the Duke of Buckingham's repulses in very impertinent amours, involved King James and King Charles in national quarrels with Spain and France. From her Grace of Marlborough we may collect, that Queen Anne was driven to change her Ministry, and in consequence, the Fate of Europe, because she dared to affect one bed-chamber woman, as She had done another. The Duchesse could not comprehend how the Cousins Sarah Jennings and Abigail Hill could ever enter into competition, though the one did but kneel to gather up the clue of favour, which the other had haughtily tossed away ; and which she could not recover by putting The Whole Duty of Man into the Queen's hands to teach her Friendship†.

* *Vide her apology, p. 5.*

† *ib. p. 268.*

This favorite Duchefs, who, like the proud Duke of Espernon lived to brave the Successors in a court where she had domineered, wound up her capricious life, where it seems She had begun it, with an apology for her Conduct. The piece, though weakened by the prudence of those who were to correct it, though maimed by her Grace's own corrections, and though great part of it is rather the annals of a wardrobe than of a reign, yet has still curious anecdotes, and a few of those fallies of wit which fourscore years of arrogance could not fail to produce in so fantastic an understanding. And yet by altering her memoires as often as her will, She disappointed the public as much as her own family. However, the chief objects remain; and one sees exactly how Europe and the back stairs took their places in her imagination and in her narrative. The Revolution left no impression on her mind but of Queen Mary turning up bed-cloaths; and the Protestant Hero, but of a selfish glutton who devoured a dish of peas from his Sister-in-law. Little circumstances indeed convey the most characteristic ideas; but

the choice of them may as often paint the genius of the Writer, as of the person represented.

Mrs. Abigail Hill is not the only person transmitted to posterity with marks of the Duchess's resentment. Lord Oxford, *Honest Jack Hill, the ragged Boy, the Quebec-General*, and others make the same figure in her history that they did in her mind.—Sallies of passion not to be wondered at in One who has sacrificed even the private letters of her Mistress and Benefactress !

We have nothing of her Grace's writing but the

“ Apology for the conduct of the Dowager
 “ Duchess of Marlborough from her first com-
 “ ing to court to the year 1710, in a letter from
 “ herself to my Lord * * * *.” Lond. 1742.

FRANCES

DUCHESS of SOMERSET,

HAD as much taste for the writings of others, as modesty about her own.

SCOTS

SCOTS AUTHORS.

IT is not my purpose to give an exact account of the Royal and Noble Authors of Scotland: I am not enough versed in them to do justice to Writers of the most accomplished Nation in Europe; the Nation to which, if any one Country is endow'd with a superior partition of sense, I should be inclined to give the preference in that particular. The little I shall say both of Scotch and Irish Writers is what has occurred to me accidentally, or has since been communicated to me by a Gentleman of distinguished knowledge and taste. Many Natives of each kingdom are far better qualified to compleat the Catalogue, to which I only mean to contribute some hints. Even in the English list I pretend to no merit but in the pains I have taken.

JAMES THE FIRST*

WROTE

“ A Panegyric on his Queen (Joan
“ Daughter of the Duchefs of Clarence) before
“ she was married to him.”

“ Scotch

* For this account of the Scotch Kings see Sir
George

“ Scotch sonnets,” one book. One of them, “ A lamentation while in England,” is in manuscript in the Bodleian library, and praises Gower and Chaucer exceedingly.

“ Rythmos Latinos.” lib. 1.

“ On Music.”

JAMES THE FOURTH,

WROTE

“ On the Apocalypse.”

JAMES THE FIFTH,

WROTE the celebrated ballad called

“ Christ’s Kirk on the green,” and other
George Mackenzie’s lives and characters of the most eminent writers of the Scots nation, vol. 1. p. 318. And Tanner, p. 426. I have omitted the second James, whom

other little poems, which at least tradition reports to be of his composition. They have a character of ease and libertinism, which makes the tradition the more probable; and are to be found in a collection of Scottish poems called, The Ever-green. The Gaber-luinzie-man is reckoned the best. There is something very ludicrous in the young woman's distress when she thought that her first favour had been thrown away on a beggar.

M A R Y.

IT would be idle to dwell on the story of this Princess, too well known from having the misfortune to be born in the same age, in the same island with, and to be handsomer than Elizabeth. Mary had the weakness to set up
a claim

whom the Bishop makes an author because edidit edictum pacificatorium: A constable that reads the Riot-act is as much intituled to that denomination.

a claim to a greater kingdom than her own without an army; and was at last reduced by her crimes to be a * Saint in a religion, which was opposite to what her rival professed out of policy. Their different talents for a Crown appeared even in their passions as Women: Mary destroyed her Husband for killing a Musician that was her galant; and then married her Husband's assassin. Elizabeth disdained to marry her Lovers, and put one of them to death for presuming too much on her affection. The Mistress of David Rizio could not but miscarry in a contest with the Queen of Essex. As handsome as She was, Sixtus the Fifth never wished to pass a night with Mary.-----She was no mould to cast Alexanders!

Historians agree in the variety of her accomplishments. She altered a Latin distich which She found in the fragments of Cæsar, and wrote on a pane of Glass at Buxton wells †,

* *In the Church of the Celestines at Paris it is said on the tomb of Francis the Second, "That it is proof enough of his beatitude, that he had the Martyr Mary Stuart to his wife."*

† *Ballard.*

“ Buxtona

“ Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebraris nomine lymphæ,
 “ Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale !”

As She did this distich in a window at Fotheringay,

“ From the top of all my trust
 “ Mishap has laid me in the dust †.”

She is reported to have written ||

“ Poems on various occasions,” in the Latin, Italian, French and Scotch languages.

One of her poems is printed among those of A. Blackwood. * Another is in Brantome's Dames illustres, written on the death of her husband King Francis †.

“ Royal advice to her Son,” in two books.

† *Ballard.*

|| *Tanner:*

* *Sir George Mackenzie's account of her, vol. 3. p. 360.*

† *Dix. 3. p. 117.*

Among

Among the Latin § poems of Sir Thomas Chaloner is a copy of verses said to be translated from some French ones written by this Queen, and sent, with a diamond curiously set, to Queen Elizabeth.

A great number of her original letters are preserved in the King of France's library, in the Royal, Cottonian and Ashmolean libraries here: As many others are in print, *viz.*

“Eleven to Earl Bothwell,” translated from the French by Edward Simmons, of Christ-Church, Oxford; and printed at Westminster, 1726. A late Author [Mr. Goodall] has published two Volumes to endeavour to prove that these letters were a forgery; but a Plea of that length, when the detection is not manifest, serves rather to confirm than weaken the evidence for the fact; and the world and Mr. Goodall will, I fear, be still far from agreeing in their opinion of Mary, while He thinks *it*

§ Page 353, at the end of his book *de Repub: Anglor. instaur.*

does not appear that She had any faults, unless the want of omniscience and omnipotence may be termed faults.

“ Ten more *, with her answers to the articles against her.”

“ Six more,” in Anderfon’s collections.

“ Another,” in the appendix to her life by Dr. Jebb.

And some others dispersed among the works of Pius the Fifth, Buchanan, Camden, Udall and Sanderfon.

PATRICK

LORD RUTHVEN,

A Considerable actor in some of the tragic scenes of the reign of Mary, is said to have written

* *In Hayne’s State-papers.*

“ A Discourse of the late troubles that hap-
 “ pened in Scotland between the noble and migh-
 “ ty Princess Mary, by the grace of God Queen
 “ of Scotland, and her Husband Henry the King,
 “ with others, Earls, Lords, Barons, Gentlemen,
 “ Freeholders, Merchants and Craftsmen.”

This piece is a narrative of the murder of David Rizio, the contrivance of which Lord Ruthven attributes to himself.

Three MS. copies of this work are extant. Two in the Cottonian library, and one which Sir George Mackenzie says * he received from Dr. Burnet by mistake, when the Bishop intended to have given him a libel on the Queen of Scots. Keith has given an account of this piece in his history § of the affairs of the Church and State of Scotland. Sir George has given another, and observes that “ perhaps no age has produced the instance of one who acknowledged himself to be guilty of a fact which all mankind

* *vol. 3. p. 75.*

§ *append. p. 119. 129.*

must acknowledge to be murder." However, lest so extraordinary a circumstance should not be sufficient to shake the credit of the narrative, Mackenzie has been absurd enough to falsify it in his own abridgement; and to vindicate the honour of the Queen, makes Lord Ruthven affirm that *Rizio was old, lean and extremely deformed*. As if it was likely, that Ruthven, apologizing for that assassination, would affectedly have thrown in circumstances, which, besides being false, would destroy the only shadow of excuse for it.

LORD CHANCELLOR

M A I T L A N D,

CREATED Lord Maitland by James the Sixth, to whom he had been Secretary of State was famous for his

“ Latin epigrams †.”

He translated too some verses of James I. published with the King's works. His Majesty in return wrote an Epitaph for the Chancellor, which in that age of adulation was no doubt esteemed a peculiar mark of honour. It is printed in Sir George Mackenzie's account of Lord Maitland.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

EARL of STIRLING,

WAS a very celebrated Poet, and greatly superior to the style of his age. His works are printed in folio: The chief of which are four Tragedies in alternate rhyme. The first grant of Nova Scotia was made to this Lord.

† *Vide Bacon-papers, vol. 1. p. 295. and Sir George Mackenzie, vol. 3. p. 423.*

SIR.

SIR ROBERT KERR,
EARL of ANCRAM.*

I Find a † short but very pretty copy of verses from him to Drummond of Hawthornden, one of the best modern historians, and no mean imitator of Livy.

THOMAS HAMILTON,
EARL of HADDINGTON.

THE Founder of a new branch of that illustrious House, raised himself to great eminence, and to the first posts in his country, by his abilities as a lawyer and a Statesman.

* *He was Gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I. when Prince.*

† *Vide at the end of Drummond's works.*

He composed

“ Practics or cases adjudged in the court of
 “ session. And he made very copious collecti-
 “ ons concerning scottish antiquities.” These
 works are in manuscript, and much esteem-
 ed *.

J A M E S

DUKE HAMILTON,

THIS Nobleman, so well known by his
 politics and tragic end, is seldom confi-
 dered in the light of an Author, yet || Antony
 Wood mentions the following pieces,

* *In the first edition I had by mistake inserted
 the famous Napier, and had prepared a larger
 account of his works, but am obliged to omit him
 on finding that his son, not He, was the first Peer
 of the family.*

|| *vol. 2. p. 121.*

Preface

Preface to a book intituled, "General demands concerning the late covenant, &c." 1638. quarto.

"Various letters."

"Conferences, advices, answers, &c." published in Burnet's lives of the Dukes of Hamilton.

HENRY CARY, LORD FALKLAND.

Scotland and England have each pretensions to this conspicuous line, of which Four successively were Authors †. England gave them origine, Scotland their title. Henry is said by the Scotch peerage to have been made Comp-

† *It is to preserve this chain entire, that I have chosen to place these Lords together, though they ought to have been intermixed with the rest in this list, according to the periods in which they lived.*

troller of the Household and a Peer by King James, for being the first who carried him the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth; but that is a blunder: Robert Carey Earl of Monmouth was that Messenger. Lord Falkland was Master of the Jewel-office to Elizabeth, and was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Prince Henry, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, from which he was removed with disgrace by the intrigues of the Papists; yet his honour was afterwards entirely vindicated †. He is remarkable for an invention to prevent his name being counterfeited, by artfully concealing in it the successive year of his age, and by that means detecting a Man who had not observed so nice a particularity ||. He had an excellent character; and is said to have written many things which never were published, except

† *Biogr. vol. 2.*

|| *Lcyd's State-worthies, p. 938. Fuller in Hertfordshire, p. 23. This little circumstance was thought not unworthy of repetition at a time when the unsuspecting carelesness of a great Prelate in this particular has involved him in so much trouble. --- A trouble however to which we owe*

“ The

“ The History of the most unfortunate Prince,
 “ King Edward the Second ; with choice poli-
 “ tical observations on him and his unhappy
 “ Favorites, &c.” Found among his papers,
 and printed in 1680, folio and octavo.

“ A letter to James the First §.”

“ An Epitaph [not bad] on Elizabeth Coun-
 “ tefs of Huntingdon †.”

*a beautiful picture of the most virtuous mind and
 admirable abilities, triumphing over the imposture
 of others and the infirmities of his own great age.
 See the Bishop of Winchester's letter to Mr. Che-
 valier.*

§ *Biogr. vol. 2. p. 1182.*

† *Memorials and characters of eminent and
 worthy persons, fol. 1741. ; in the appendix, p. 15.*

LUCIUS CARY,
LORD FALKLAND.

THERE never was a stronger instance of what the magic of words and the art of an Historian can effect, than in the character of this Lord, who seems to have been a virtuous well-meaning Man with a moderate understanding †, who got knocked on the head early in the civil war, because it boded ill: And yet by the happy solemnity of my Lord Clarendon's diction, Lord Falkland is the favorite personage of that noble work. We admire the pious Æneas, who with all his unjust and usurping pretensions, we are taught to believe was the sent of Heaven; but it is the amiable Pallas we regret, though He was killed before He had performed any action of consequence.

† See his speeches which by no means shew great parts.

That

That Lord Falkland was a weak man, to me appears indubitable. We are told He acted with Hampden and the Patriots, till He grew better informed what was † Law. It is certain that the ingenious Mr. Hume has shown that both King James and King Charles acted upon precedents of prerogative which they found established.—Yet will this neither justify them nor Lord Falkland. If it would, where ever Tyranny is established by Law, it ought to be sacred and perpetual. Those Patriots did not attack King Charles so much for violation of the Law, as to oblige him to submit to the amendment of *it*: And I must repeat, that it was great weakness to oppose a Prince for breaking the Law, and yet scruple to oppose him when He obstructed the correction of it. My Lord Falkland was a sincere Protestant; would He have taken up arms against Henry the Eighth for adding new nonsense to established Popery,

† *It is evident from his speech against the Judges that this could not be entirely the case, for he there asserts that those Men had not only acted contrary to ancient laws and customs, but even to some made in that very reign.*

and

and would he not have fought to obtain the Reformation? Again:—When He abandoned Hampden and that party, because he mistrusted the extent of their designs, did it justify his going over to the King? With what—I will not say, Conscience—But with what reason could He, who had been so sensible of grievances ||, lend his hand to restore the authority from whence those grievances flowed! Did the Usurpation of Cromwell prove that Laud had been a meek Pastor? If Hampden and Pym were bad men and ambitious, could not Lord Falkland have done more service to the State by remaining with them and checking their attempts and moderating their councils, than by offering his sword and abilities to the King? His Lordship had felt the tyranny; did not He know, that, if authorized by victory, neither the King's temper nor government were likely to become more gentle? Did He think that loss of Liberty or loss of Property are not Evils but when the Law of the land allows them to be so? Not to desecant too long; it is evident to me that this Lord

|| *See his speech against the Bishops.*

had

had much debility of mind and a kind of superstitious scruples, that might flow from an excellent heart, but by no means from a solid understanding. His refusing to entertain spies or to open letters, when Secretary of State, were the punctilios of the former, not of the latter; and his putting on a clean shirt to be killed in, is no proof of sense either in his Lordship, or in the § Historian, who thought it worth relating. Falkland's signing the declaration that He did not believe the King intended to make war on the Parliament, and at the same time subscribing to levy twenty horse for his Majesty's service, comes under a description, which, for the sake of the rest of his character, I am willing to call great infatuation. He wrote

“ A Speech, on ill Counsellors about the
“ King,” 1640.

“ A speech against the Lord Keeper Finch
“ and the Judges.”

§ *Whitlocke.*

“ A speech

“ A speech against the Bishops, February 9,
“ 1640.”

“ A draught of a speech concerning Episco-
“ pacy,” found among his papers, printed at
Oxford, 1644.

“ A discourse concerning Episcopacy.”

“ A discourse of the infallibility of the Church
“ of Rome.” One George Holland, a popish
priest, replying to this, his Lordship published
the following answer.

“ A view of some exceptions made against
“ the discourse of the infallibility of the Church
“ of Rome.”

“ A Letter to Mr. F. M.” Printed at the
end of Mr. Charles Gataker’s answer to five
captious questions. Lond. 1673. quarto.

“ A Letter to Dr. Beale, Master of St. John’s
“ College, Cambridge *.”

* *Biogr. vol. 2. p. 1182.*

He is said too to have assisted Chillingworth in his book called, “ The Religion of Protestants †.” And He wrote a copy of verses, on the death of Ben Johnson, published in the collection called, “ Jonsonius Virbius ‡.”

HENRY CARY

LORD FALKLAND,

DIED young, having given instances of wit and parts. Being brought early into the House of Commons, and a grave Senator objecting to his youth, “ and to his not looking “ as if he had sowed his wild oats,” He replied with great quickness, “ Then I am come to the “ properest place, where are so many Geese to “ pick them up.” He wrote

†. *Biogr. vol. 2. p. 1186.*

‡ *ib. p. 2788.*

“ The Marriage-night, a Comedy ;” absurdly ascribed by Antony Wood to the last Lord. His son

ANTONY CARY,
LORD FALKLAND,

WROTE

“ A prologue * intended for the old “ Batchelor,” but it seems to have had too little delicacy even for that play and that age.

“ A prologue to Otway’s Soldier’s Fortune.”

Lord Lansdown has inscribed a copy of verses to this Lord’s son, Lucius Henry, the fifth Lord Falkland, who served in Spain.

* *Printed before that play in Congreve’s works.*

THOMAS

T H O M A S
L O R D F A I R F A X,

THE Parliamentary General. One can easily believe his having been the Tool of Cromwell, when one sees by his own Memoirs how little idea He had of what he had been about. He left

“ Short Memorials of Thomas Lord Fairfax,
“ written by himself.” Lond. 1699.

But his Lordship was not only an Historian but a Poet : in Mr. Thoresby’s museum were preserved in manuscript the following pieces †,

† *Vide Thoresby’s Ducat. Leed. pages 511. 541. 548. In page 543. it is said that in the same collection are some verses on the deaths of Ferd. Lord Fairfax and his Lady by the Ladies Cary and Widdrington. 1665.*

“ The

“ The psalms of David, the song of Solomon, the canticles and songs of Moses, Exod. 15. and Deut. 32. and other parts of scripture verified.”

“ Poem on solitude.”

Besides which in the same collection were preserved

“ Notes of sermons by his Lordship, by his Lady, daughter of Horace Lord Vere, and by their daughter Mary, wife of George second Duke of Buckingham;” and

“ A treatise on the shortness of life.”

But of all Lord Fairfax's works by far the most remarkable were some verses which He wrote on the Horse on which Charles the Second rode to his coronation, and which had been bred and presented to the King by his Lordship*. How must that merry Monarch, not apt to keep his

* *ib.* p. 548.

countenance on more serious occasions, have smiled at this awkward homage from the old victorious Hero of Republicanism and the Covenant! He gave a collection of manuscripts to the Bodleian library.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
MARQUIS of ARGYLE.

IT will not appear extraordinary, that this illustrious blood which has produced so many eminent Persons, should have added to the Catalogue of Noble Authors from it's own list of Statesmen and Heroes. It is totally unnecessary for me to enter into their characters, that task having been so fully performed by one § who wears the honour of their name, and who, it is no compliment to say, is one of the ablest and most beautiful Writers of this Country.

§ *Vide the Lives of the Earls of Argyle, Biogr. Brit. vol. 2. pages 1142, 1155.*

In the Catalogue of the Harleian library, I find these || pieces :

“ Marquis of Argyle his instructions to a
“ son.” 1661. It is observable that this Lord
quarrelled both with his Father and his Son.

“ His Defences against the Grand Indict-
“ ment of High-Treason.” 1661.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

EARL of ARGYLE.

HAVING seen nothing of this Lord's
composition but his own Epitaph in verse,
written the night before his execution, he can
scarce with propriety be called an Author, no
more than the Marquis of Montrose, whom I
have omitted, notwithstanding his well-known

|| *vol. 4. p. 817.*

little

little elegy on King Charles, and tho' he is said to have been the Author of several poems, published in a dull miscellany at Edinburgh. Yet Argyle's epitaph, though not very poetic, has energy enough to make one conclude that it was not his first essay. At least there is an heroic satisfaction of conscience expressed in it, worthy of the cause in which he fell.

His speech at his execution is printed in Howard's collection of letters, p. 399.

RICHARD MAITLAND,

EARL of LAUDERDALE,

TRanslated Virgil; it was printed in two volumes. The manuscript was communicated to Mr. Dryden, who adopted many of the lines into his own translation.

COLIN LINDSAY,
EARL of BALCARRAS;

THE third Earl of that name, was of the Privy Council and Treasury to James the Second, to whom his loyalty was unshaken, as his character was unblemished. He was a man of plain sense and small fortune, and left a little volume of memoirs much esteemed, intituled

“ An account of the affairs of Scotland relating to the Revolution in 1688, as sent to the late King James the Second, when in France.” Lond. 1714. thin octavo.

GEORGE

GEORGE MACKENZIE,
EARL of CROMERTY,

A PERSON eminent for his Learning, and for his abilities as a Statesman and General, of which last profession, he was reckoned at his death in 1714, one of the oldest in Europe. He contributed to the Restoration of Charles the Second, by whom he was made one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Clerk, Register of the Privy Council and Justice General. James the Second made him a Baron and Viscount; Queen Anne, Secretary of State and an Earl. Of his Lordship's writing I have

“ A Vindication of Robert the third King
 “ of Scotland from the imputation of bastardy,
 “ by the clear proof of Elizabeth Mure (daugh-
 “ ter to Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan) her being
 “ the first lawful wife of Robert the Second
 “ then Stewart of Scotland, and Earl of Stra-
 “ then.

“ them. By George Viscount Tarbat, &c.
 “ Clerk to his Majesty’s councils, registers and
 “ rolls. 1695.” In the dedication to the King
 (who by the date should be King William, but
 who by his Lordship’s telling him that he had
 presented his proofs to him many years before
 in writing, I should suspect to be King James)
 He says, that all the crowned Heads in Europe
 are concerned in this Vindication. The point
 indeed has been much litigated, but is of
 little consequence except to those who are zea-
 lous about a point of so little consequence as
 hereditary right ; yet as difficult to be ascertain-
 ed as another obscure topic on which his Lord-
 ship employed his labours in the following

“ Synopsis Apocalyptica, or a short and plain
 “ explication and application of Daniel’s pro-
 “ phecy and of St. John’s revelation, in consent
 “ with it, and consequential to it. By G. E. of
 “ C. tracing in the steps of the admirable Lord-
 “ Napier of Merchistoun. Edinburgh. 1708.”
 It is dedicated to his daughter Margaret Weems
 Countess of Northesk and Ethie, by her Lady-
 ship’s

ship's most obedient servant and most affectionate Father, Cromerty.

Bishop Nicholson † mentions having seen a description of the Isles Hirta and Roua, two of the Hebrides, but does not say if it was ever printed.

JAMES DALRYMPLE,

VISCOUNT STAIR,

DREW up “An Institute of the Law of
“Scotland;” which was published in
1693, and was received with universal appro-
bation ‡. He also published

“Decisions of the court of Session from
“1661 to 1681. 2. vol. fol.”

† *Scotch Histor. libr. p. 56.*

‡ *Biogr. Brit. 2257.*

“*Philosophia Experimentalis*,” published in Holland during his Exile, and much commended by Bayle in his journal.

“*A Vindication of the divine attributes.*” octavo.

“*An apology for his own conduct.*” quarto. This last is but a pamphlet, nor is it known on what occasion he published it. The only copy of it extant is in the Advocate’s library at Edinburgh.

RICHARD GRAHAM,
 VISCOUNT PRESTON,

SECRETARY to James the Second, after whose abdication he lived retired in the country, and published a translation of Anicius Manlius Severinus Boetius, of the consolation of philosophy, in five books. Lond. 1712. the second edition corrected, with a preface.

JAMES

JAMES HAMILTON,
 EARL of *ABERCORN,*

WROTE

“ Calculations and tables relating to
 “ the attractive virtue of Loadstones.” 1729.

A N N E,

COUNTESS of *MORTON.*

THERE goes under the name of this
 Lady a small book of Devotions, in
 which She asks God this meek question, “ O
 “ Lord, wilt thou humble thyself to hunt after
 “ a Flea ?” But it appears by the preface that
 it was composed by one M. G.

I

IRISH

IRISH PEERS.

GERALD FITZGERALD,

EARL of DESMOND;

THE fourth Earl of that line, was called the Poet, and for his skill in the mathematics was thought a Magician. This was about the year 1370 †.

GEORGE CALVERT,

LORD BALTIMORE,

WAS brought up under Sir Robert Cecil, and in 1619, attained the office of Secretary of State, which however He resigned

† *Lodge's Irish peerage, vol. 1. p. 10.*

conscientiously in 1624, on having embraced the Roman Catholic religion. He remained Privy Counsellor and was made a Baron. He had the grant of Avalon, the first Christian settlement in Newfoundland, whither He went, and defended it bravely against the French; and on it's being afterwards yielded to them, He obtained the grant of Maryland, of which his family are still Proprietors.

We have this list of his works †,

“ Carmen funebre in Dom. Hen. Untonum
 “ ad Gallos bis legatum, ibique nuper fato
 “ functum.” 1596. quarto. The Earl of
 Bristol wrote an elegy on the same occasion || .

“ Speeches in Parliament.”

“ Various Letters of State.”

“ The answer of Tom Telltroth.”

† *Biogr. Brit. vol. 2. p. 1117. Wood, vol. 1. p. 565.*

|| *See vol. 1. p. 222, of this work.*

“ The

“ The practice of Princes and lamentation of
“ the Kirk.” 1642. quarto.

“ Something about Maryland.” Not printed.

ROGER BOYLE,
EARL of ORRERY,

A Man, who never made a bad figure, but as an Author. As a Soldier his bravery was distinguished, his stratagems remarkable †. As a Statesman, it is sufficient to say that He had the confidence of Cromwell: As a Man, he was grateful, and would have supported the Son of his Friend: Like Cicero and Richelieu he could not be content without being a Poet. The sensible Author of a very curious life of this Lord in the *Biographia* seems to be as bad a judge of poetry as his Lordship or Cicero, when he says that his writings are never flat

† See his *Life in the Biogr. Brit.*

and trivial.—What does he think of an hundred such lines as these,

“ When to the wars of Aquitaine I went,
 “ I made a friendship with the Earl of Kent || .”

One might as soon find the sublime, or the modest, or the harmonious in this line,

“ O Fortunatam natam Me Consule Romam !”

Lord Orrery wrote

“ The Irish Colours displayed ; in a reply of
 “ an English Protestant to a letter of an Irish
 “ Roman Catholic.” Lond. 1662.

“ An answer to a scandalous letter lately
 “ printed, and subscribed by Peter Walsh, &c.”
 Dublin, 1662. quarto. and Lond.

“ A poem on his Majesty’s happy restoration.”
 M S.

“ A poem on the death of the celebrated Mr.
 “ Abraham Cowley.” Lond. 1667. fol.

|| *The Black Prince, AÆ V.*

“ The

“ The History of Henry the Fifth, a tragedy.”

“ Mustapha, a tragedy.”

“ The Black Prince, a tragedy.”

“ Tryphon, a tragedy.”

“ Parthenissa,” a romance in three parts, one vol. fol. His Biographer says, three volumes folio, and seems to think that this performance is not read, because it was never compleated; as if three volumes in folio would not content the most heroic appetite that ever existed!

“ A Dream, a poem.”

“ The art of war.” Lond. 1677. fol. Said to have been much ridiculed, but is applauded by the Biographia.

“ Poems on the fasts and festivals of the Church.” Printed, but never finished. I should act with regard to these, as I should about the Romance; not read them; not because they

they were never finished, but because they were ever begun. We are told his Lordship always wrote when He had a fit of the gout, which it seems was a very impotent Muse.

The rest of his works were posthumous.

“ Mr. Antony, a comedy.”

“ Mr. Guzman, a comedy.”

“ Herod the Great, a tragedy.”

“ Altemira, a tragedy.” All his dramatic pieces but Mr. Antony have been published together in two volumes octavo. Lond. 1739.

“ His State-letters.” Lond. 1742. fol. †

† *Richard, called, the great Earl of Corke, father of this Earl of Orrery, wrote memoirs of his own life and times, which He called, True remembrances, a work said to be still extant in MS.*

WENT.

WENTWORTH DILLON,
 EARL of ROSCOMMON,

ONE of the most renowned Writers in the reign of Charles the Second, but one of the most careless too. His Essay on translated verse and his translation of Horace's Art of Poetry, have great merit; in the rest of his poems there are scarce above four lines that are striking, as these,

“ The Law appear'd with Maynard at their head,
 “ In legal murder None so deeply read.”

And these in the apparition of Tom Rofs to his pupil the Duke of Monmouth,

“ Like Samuel, at thy necromantic call,
 “ I rise to tell thee, God has left thee, Saul !”

His poems are printed together in the first volume of the works of the Minor poets. At
 the

the desire of the Duke of Ormond He translated into French Dr. Sherlock's discourse on passive obedience, intituled,

“ The case of resistance of the supreme powers †.” And we are told ‡ that his Lordship in conjunction with Dryden projected a Society for refining and fixing the standard of our language.

ROGER PALMER,
EARL of CASTLEMAIN,

AUTHOR of several pieces, but better known by having been the husband of the Duchefs of Cleveland, and by being sent Embassador from James the Second to the Pope,

† See his life prefixed to his poems in the second volume of a miscellany called, *the works of the Earls of Rochester, Roscommon, Dorset &c.*

‡ See his life in the *Gen. Dict.*

who treated him with as little ceremony as his Wife had done. While her Grace was producing Dukes for the State, the Earl was buſied in controversial divinity, and in defending the *religion* of the Prince who was ſo gracious to his Lady.

Of this Lord's compoſition I have found,

“ An account of the preſent war between the
 “ Venetians and the Turks, with the ſtate of
 “ Candie; in a letter to the King from Venice.”
 Lond. 1666; ſmall twelves, with a print of
 the Earl before it. In the Dedication he diſco-
 vers that the Turk is the Great Leviathan, and
 that Renegades loſe their talent for ſea-affairs.

“ A ſhort and true account of the material
 “ paſſages in the late war between the Engliſh
 “ and Dutch. Written by the Right Honourable
 “ the Earl of Caſtlemain; and now published
 “ by Thomas Price, Gent.” In the Savoy,
 1671. The Editor, as wiſe as his Author, ob-
 ſerves that the Earl had viſited Paleſtine, to
 which He had a particular relation by his name

Palmer

Palmer or *Pilgrim*: And he acquaints the World, that the Earl's Great-Grand-father had three Sons born for three Sundays successively; and that another of his Ancestors with the same Wife kept sixty open Christmas's in one house, without ever breaking up house.

“The Earl of Castlemain's Manifesto.” 1689. This is a defence of himself from being concerned in the Popish plot, of which He was accused by Turberville.

“An apology in behalf of the Papists.” This piece has not his name. It was answered by Loyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1667, and was re-printed with the answer in 1746.

“The English Globe, being a stabil and im- mobil one, performing what the ordinary Globes do, and much more. Invented and described by the Right Honourable the Earl of Castlemaine.” 1679. thin quarto.

“The Compendium, or a short view of the trials in relation to the present plot, &c.”

Lond. 1679. This piece is likewise anonymous, is ascribed to him, but I cannot affirm it to be of his writing. I believe he wrote other things, but I have not met with them.

A splendid book of his Embassy with cuts was published in folio, both in English and Italian.

JOHN LORD CUTTS,

A SOLDIER of most hardy bravery in King William's wars, was son of Richard Cutts Esq; of Matching in Essex, where the family was settled about the time of Henry the sixth, and had a great estate †. Our Author was made Baron of Gowran in Ireland, one of the Lords Justices general, General of the forces in that kingdom, and governor of the Isle of Wight. He died at Dublin in January 1706, and is buried there in the Cathedral of Christ-church ‡.

† *v. Hist. and Antiq. of Essex. p. 79.*

‡ *Leneve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. 4. p. 120.*

I have been favoured by a near relation of his Lordship with the sight of a very scarce volume of poems of his writing intituled,

“ Poetical exercises written upon several occasions, and dedicated to her Royal Highness Mary Princess of Orange; licensed March 23. 1686-7. Roger L’estrangle. Lond. printed for R. Bentley and S. Magnes in Ruffel-street in Covent-garden. 1687.” It contains, besides the Dedication, signed J. Cutts, Verses to that Princess; a Poem on wisdom; another to Mr. Waller on his commending it; seven more copies of verses and eleven songs. The whole composing but a very thin volume. The Author speaks of having more pieces by him; one I have found in vol. I. part the 2d. of State poems, p. 199. it is on the death of Queen Mary.

R O B E R T

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH,

AUTHOR of that sensible and free-
spirited Work,

“ An account of Denmark.”

And of these pieces,

“ An address to the House of Commons for
the encouragement of agriculture.”

“ Translation of Hottoman’s Francisco-Gallia.”

And he is reported to have written other
tracts in defence of Liberty, of his Country, of
Mankind.

CHARLES

C H A R L E S,
L O R D W H I T W O R T H,

E M B A S S A D O R to several Courts, was
 Author of a very ingenious

“ Account of Ruffia, as it was in the year
 “ 1710.” As this piece has fo lately been
 offered to the Public, I fhall refer my Readers
 to it for an account of the Author.

J O H N

L O R D F O R T E S C U E,

O N E of the Judges of the Common pleas
 in England, wrote “ Remarks on the
 “ works of his Anceftor Fortefcue,” intituled,

“ The difference between an abfolute and
 limited Monarchy.” Printed in 1714, reprinted
 fince with additions.

JOHN PERCEVAL,
EARL of EGMONT,

WROTE several pieces on various subjects, chiefly religious and moral, several of which still remain in manuscript. Among others published, tho' to all his works his Lordship modestly declined prefixing his name, were,

“ The great importance of a religious life.”
It has gone thro' several editions.

“ A Dialogue between a member of the
“ Church of England, and a protestant dissen-
“ ter concerning a repeal of the Test-act. 1732.”

“ The question of the precedency of the
“ Peers of Ireland in England,” 1739. Part
only of this book was written by the late Earl,
which was in consequence of a memorial pre-
sented by his Lordship to his Majesty November
the 2d. 1733, upon occasion of the solemnity

nity of the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Prince of Orange.

“ Remarks upon a scandalous piece, intituled, “ a brief account of the causes that have retarded the progress of the Colony of Georgia in America.” 1743. His Lordship published several other tracts about that time relating to that Colony.

“ Many letters and essays upon moral subjects in a paper called the Weekly Miscellany.”

He wrote a considerable part of a genealogical history of his own family, which was afterwards enlarged and methodized by Anderson, author of the Royal Genealogies; and by Mr. Whiston of the Tally-court.

His Lordship composed too a very great collection of

“ Lives and characters of eminent men in England from very ancient to very modern times, in which work he was indefatigably employed, till disabled by the paralytic disorder of which He died.”

WILLIAM

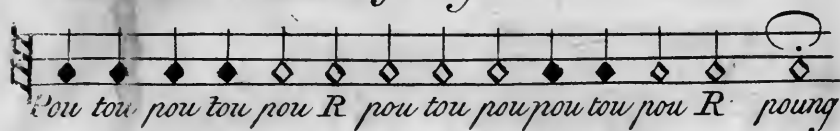
WILLIAM
VISCOUNT GRIMSTON,

IS only mentioned here to vindicate him from being an Author; having when a boy written a play called

“The Lawyer’s Fortune, or Love in a Hollow-tree,” to be acted with his school-fellows, the Duchess of Marlborough many years afterwards procured a copy, and printed it, at a time that She had a dispute with him about the borough of St. Albans. Lord Grimston buying up the impression, the Duchess sent the copy to Holland to be reprinted. She made his Lordship ample reparation afterwards by printing her own Memoirs, not written in her Childhood.


F I N I S.

The Voluntary before the March

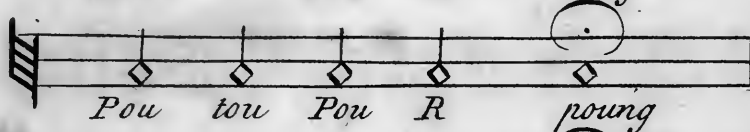


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THE MARCH



Pou tou Pou tou Poug



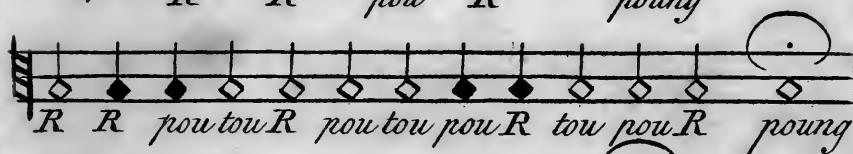
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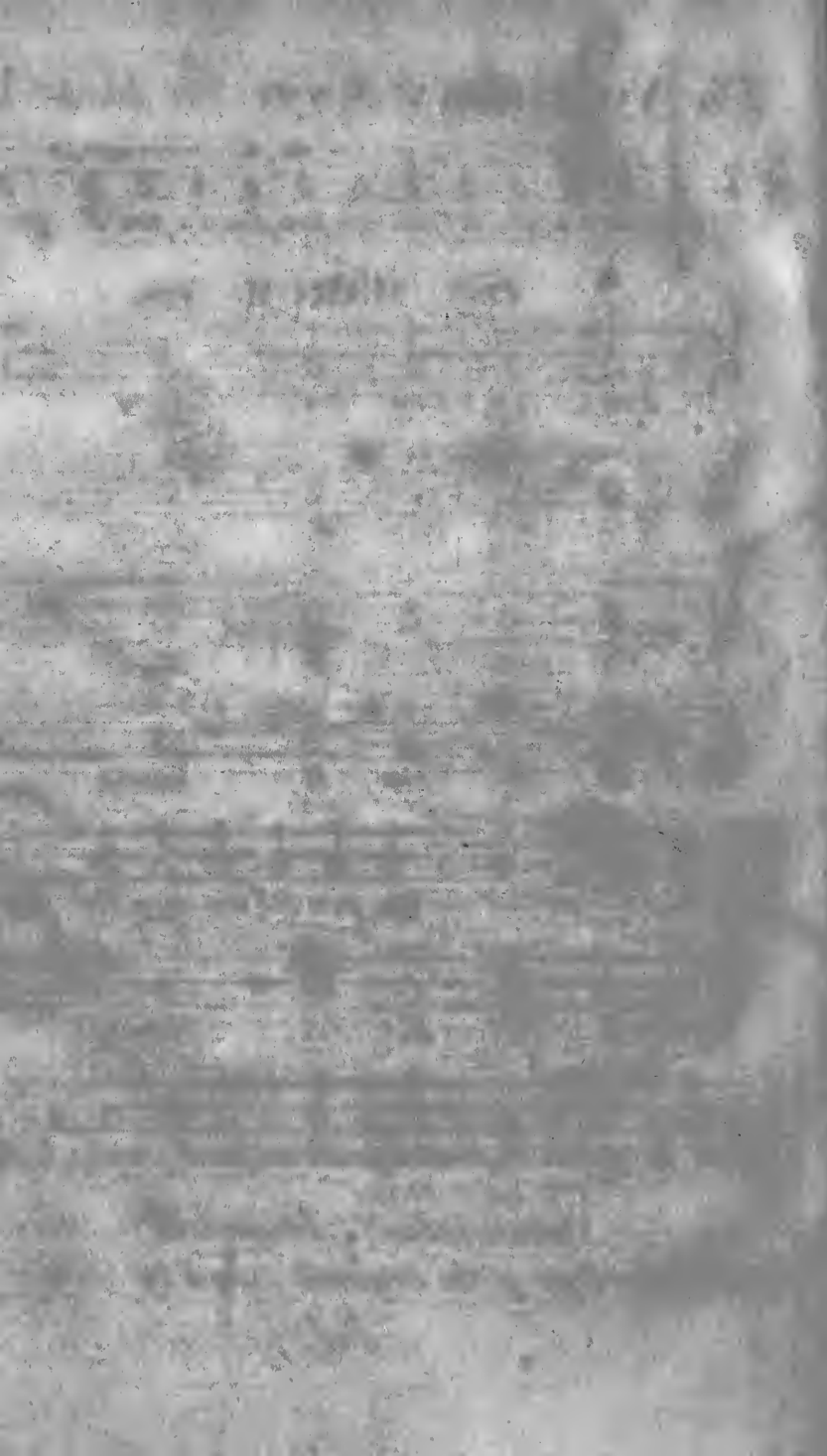


R R R R poung



R R R pou R R pou tou pou R tou pou R poung potang

Subscribed Arundell & Surrey
This is a true Copie of the Originall Signed by his Maj^{tie}
Ed Norgate Windfor



I N D E X

TO THE

Second Volume.

N. B. Those marked with asterisks were not in the former edition.

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